

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey  
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report  
of  
Dixon and Dakota Counties, Nebraska



Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey  
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report  
of  
Dixon and Dakota Counties, Nebraska  
prepared for  
Nebraska State Historical Society  
State Historic Preservation Office

by

Save America's Heritage  
John Kay - Principal Investigator  
with

Historic Overview by Anne Marquard  
and

Census Summary by Mary Findlay

June 1, 1987

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Save America's Heritage and the survey historians would like to thank the following individuals for their assistance and contributions to the completion of this Historic Building Survey. Their willingness to contribute their time and knowledge was sincerely appreciated.

Dave Murphy, Deputy State Historical Preservation Officer  
Deb McWilliams, Staff Assistant, NeSHPO  
Kathy Fimple, Preservation Historian, NeSHPO  
Joni Gilkerson, Architectural Historian, NeSHPO  
Bob Puschendorf, Grants Administrator, NeSHPO  
Janet Jeffries, Cultural Historian, NeSHPO  
Sharon Sawyers, Preservation Planner, NeSHPO  
The Nolan Georgeson Family, local historians of Dakota County.

This publication has been funded with the assistance of a federal grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service as administered through the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO).

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION. . . . .	1
REPORT FORMAT . . . . .	3
HISTORIC OVERVIEW . . . . .	5
Introduction . . . . .	5
A New Land . . . . .	6
Establishment Of The Territory . . . . .	7
Growth Of Counties . . . . .	10
Dakota County. . . . .	13
Dixon County . . . . .	15
Agriculture. . . . .	16
Population . . . . .	17
Census Data. . . . .	18
Methodology. . . . .	18
Dakota County Census Summary . . . . .	20
Dixon County Census Summary. . . . .	22
Conclusion . . . . .	26
Twentieth Century Trends . . . . .	27
Conclusion . . . . .	28
Bibliography . . . . .	29
RECONNAISSANCE RESEARCH DESIGN. . . . .	32
Introduction . . . . .	32
Objectives Of Reconnaissance Survey. . . . .	32
Qualitative Objectives. . . . .	32
Outline of Qualitative Objectives . . . . .	33
Quantitative Objectives . . . . .	33
Methods Of Reconnaissance Survey . . . . .	34
Pre-Field Research. . . . .	34
Pre-Field Activities. . . . .	36
Field Activities--General . . . . .	36
Integrity . . . . .	38
Characteristics of Rural Integrity. . . . .	40



# TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	PAGE
<b>GENERAL SUMMARY</b> . . . . .	42
Numerical Summary of Dixon and Dakota County Resources . . . . .	42
Supratype Analysis . . . . .	43
Supratype Summary. . . . .	48
Dakota County House Types. . . . .	48
The Rectangular Gable Roof Longitudinal . . . . .	51
The Rectangular Gable Roof Latitudinal. . . . .	52
The Two-Story Hipped Roof Square. . . . .	53
Dixon County House Types . . . . .	54
The Rectangular Gable Roof Longitudinal . . . . .	58
The Rectangular Gable Roof Latitudinal. . . . .	59
The Hipped Roof Square. . . . .	60
The Tee-Shaped Gable Roof Longitudinal. . . . .	61
Recommendations For Future Work. . . . .	62
Potential Thematic Studies. . . . .	63
Research Studies. . . . .	64
The Central Gable Wall-Dormer As A Design Motif Of	
Northern-European Ethnic House Types In Nebraska. . . . .	64
The Settlement Imprint of Irish-American Immigrants	
in Northern Dakota and Dixon Counties . . . . .	66
<b>PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL NRHP PROPERTIES IN DIXON AND</b>	
<b>DAKOTA COUNTIES</b> . . . . .	68
Process Of Evaluation. . . . .	68
The Ethnic Dilemma . . . . .	70
Criteria For Evaluation. . . . .	70
Topical Listing Of Dixon And Dakota County Historic Sites	
Potentially Eligible For Listing In The National Register	
Of Historic Places. . . . .	73
Preliminary Inventory of Potential NRHP Sites in Dakota	
County . . . . .	74
Preliminary Inventory of Potential NRHP Sites in Dixon	
County . . . . .	82

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	PAGE
APPENDIX 1. . . . .	99
APPENDIX 2. . . . .	103

## INTRODUCTION

The public mention of a "historic building survey" often fails to produce a collective image or understanding. A strong social awareness towards preserving our built environment does exist in the rehabilitation of aged urban districts, but the notion of recording historical structures as a preservation activity remains a publicly obscure concept. Fortunately, this obscurity is due to a lack of awareness rather than a lack of genuine concern. Communicating the importance of this activity as a documentation of our Great Plains history cannot be stressed enough.

The Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO) has established an ongoing Historic Building Survey (NeHBS) which deals with the priorities of recording our built heritage. Save America's Heritage has engaged in a contract with the NeSHPO to conduct the reconnaissance and intensive surveys of Dixon and Dakota Counties in northeastern Nebraska. It is Save America's Heritage belief that people, and the places in which they live, are the raw materials of history. A community, its inhabitants and its development over an extended period of time are proper subjects for our contemplation, for it is through such studies that we gain a more sympathetic comprehension of the present.

The intent of this survey was to document resources which contribute to the evolving context of Nebraska's historic architecture. The NeHBS survey should be used not only as an information resource in the field of preservation, but also to express a genuine concern for the history of the Great Plains built environment.

Furthermore, it is also the opinion of Save America's Heritage that such surveys are a necessary tool in the recordation of Great Plains settlement. The demise of Nebraska's rural architecture is directly linked to the decline of the rural-based population. In the year 1900, 76.3% of Nebraska's population was found in rural towns or on the farms.<sup>1</sup> However, by 1980 the rural-based population has dropped nearly 40 percentage points to the current figure of 37.1% (see Table 1).

Table 1. Total Population.

Nebraska		Selected Years	
		Percent of Total	
Year	Population	Urban	Rural
1900	1,066,300	23.7	76.3
1910	1,192,214	26.1	73.9
1920	1,296,372	31.3	68.7
1930	1,377,963	35.3	64.7
1940	1,315,834	39.1	60.9
1950	1,325,510	46.9	53.1
1960	1,411,921	54.3	45.7
1970	1,485,333	61.5	38.5
1980	1,569,825	62.9	37.1

<sup>1</sup>Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1980.

The affect on the historic built environment has been devastating. The number of houses now exceeds the demand and the older perhaps less appealing buildings are not re-inhabited. The buildings then deteriorate and are either dismantled or collapse. Consequently, there exists an increasing decline in the "pool" of historic building resources. Compounding the demise of these rural resources is the current decline of the agricultural economy. The prospect of farming as a profitable future for the next generations is now less desirable. This, in turn, contributes to the decreasing rural population and re-inhabitation of existing historic buildings. Further negative effects are witnessed in the consolidation and abandonment of the railway system. What were once the lifelines of the 1900 rural-based communities now race through without stopping, carrying goods bound for larger cities which act as distribution centers for the surrounding rural population.

The enumeration of social changes affecting historic resources is endless. It is clear, however, that the result of these changes coupled with the diminishing affects of time substantiate the need for historic building surveys. It is through such surveys that we not only record the built settlement of Nebraska, but reach a fuller understanding of our present world.

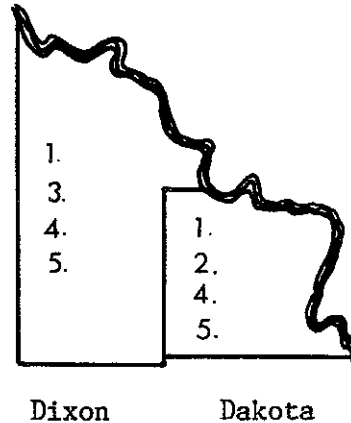


## REPORT FORMAT

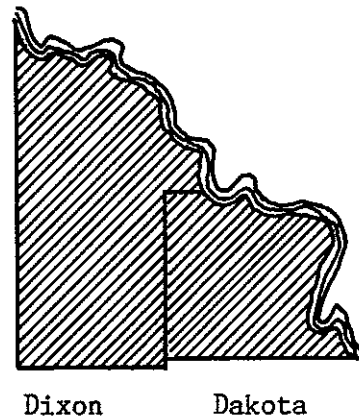
The publication which you are now reading is but one of six different reports issued as a result of the Historic Building Survey of Dixon and Dakota Counties in northeastern Nebraska. The results of this survey are issued separately in reference to the six components identified by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO) as potentially significant historic contexts found within the study area. These six components consist of the following:

### Five Historic Contexts:

1. Irish-American Immigration
2. Danish-American Immigration
3. Swedish-American Immigration
4. Retail Commerce
5. N.E. Nebraska Livestock Production



### General Reconnaissance Survey:

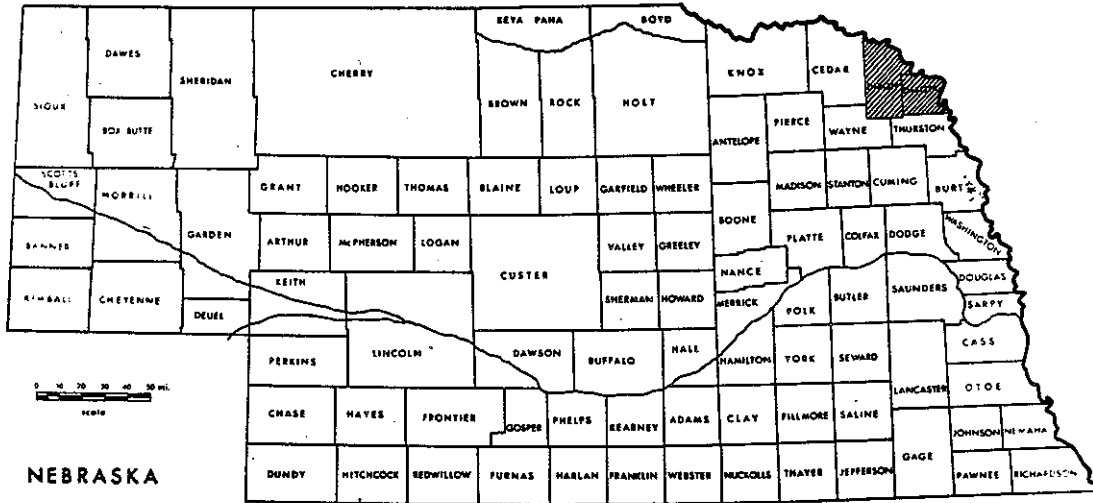


The six reports are therefore issued separately in reference to each of the five historic contexts and to the reconnaissance survey results. These individual reports will work in relationship to one another with the Reconnaissance Survey Report acting as a general reference guide to survey

results and containing the inventory of the potentially eligible non-context properties. However, the Reconnaissance Report also contains the inventories of the properties which are potentially eligible with respect to the five historic contexts. The documentation of these context-related properties and discussion of the context findings are developed in the publication relating to each individual context. Therefore, the authors may find it necessary to cross-reference the reader from the Reconnaissance Report to any of the five Historic Context Reports and vice versa.

## HISTORIC OVERVIEW

## Introduction



Dixon and Dakota Counties are located in the northeastern part of the state along the Missouri River. The Missouri River borders both counties to the north and Dakota County on the east. Cedar County is to the west of Dixon County and Wayne and Thurston are to the south of Dakota and Dixon. The area these counties occupy consists of 725 square miles. The geographic area of Dixon County, 472 square miles, is almost twice that of Dakota County which consists of 253 square miles.

Woodland bluffs are found along the Missouri River, with valleys and uplands stretching into open prairie to the south and west. The majority of the soil is loess with Alluvium soil along the Missouri River. The loess soil is naturally thicker along the valleys and thinner on the uplands, and is conducive to agriculture because of its ability to hold moisture. Sandstone, limestone, and clay are also in abundance in these two counties. Water is not a problem in the northeastern part of the

state with many streams and creeks running into the Missouri River. Well water can be found from 10 to 70 feet deep. In Dakota County the streams include the Omaha Creek, Fiddler, Wigle, Pigeon, and Elk Creeks, and in Dixon County, the primary streams are the Lime, Turkey, Powder, Silver, Daily, West, South, Aoway, and Logan Creeks. "There are numerous smaller ones, most of which have their origin in springs. They flow mostly over hard pebbly bottoms and are so well distributed that there are but few quarter sections of land which have not running water" (Andreas, p. 624). Timber is also in abundance along with native grasses.

Due to the rainfall (24 inches per year), climate, and topography of the land, the area is well suited to Intensive Livestock Production. Crops and natural grasses are harvested for feed for cattle and hogs. Crops can be grown in the rich valley land and livestock pastured on the rolling hills. The principle crops are corn, oats, soybeans, and alfalfa. Dairy cattle and sheep are also pastured in this region of the state.

#### A New Land

The first settlers of this region were the Indians: the Dakotas, Omahas and Poncas. Although these Indian tribes had occasional skirmishes among themselves, they were generally peaceful people. The Indians lived in villages along the river and creek bottoms. In 1854 the United States government made a treaty with the Omaha Indians in which the land west of the Missouri River was ceded to the United States government except the "Omaha Reservation." The reservation is directly to the south of Dakota and Dixon Counties, containing 310,000 acres of land. The treaty with the Omaha Indians went west to the Aoway Creek; beyond this, the land was still claimed by the Ponca Indians. The first white settlers lived peacefully with the Indians, the Indian tribes being a common sight along their trails. "The Indians often went through the fields after threshing to pick up any wheat left behind" (Holm, p. 5). Indian scares did take place during the early years from time to time, retarding the prospect of early settlements.

Other than the Indians, the first white men to come to this part of the country were on military expeditions or were fur traders. Lewis and

Clark were the most famous expedition in the United States' history to go through Nebraska lands, passing through Dakota County lands in August of 1804. The expedition camped in places along the Missouri River, exploring the Nebraska countryside and meeting with the Indians. Other possible expeditions to have passed along the Missouri River are General Coronado (1541) and Father Marquett (1673). Fur traders along the Missouri River and its tributaries also visited this land, mixing with the Indian tribes in the area. Fort Charles was an early Hispanic trading post in Dakota County operating about 1795, located along the Missouri River on the southern border of the county.

The only other white people to come across northeastern Nebraska before it was opened for settlement were the Mormons heading west for Utah. Initial Mormon groups traveled through southwest Dakota County in 1847, and a later expedition wintered near the present site of St. Johns in 1853 (Moseman, p. 7).

#### **Establishment Of The Territory**

Land west of the Missouri River was opened up to white settlers in 1854 with the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Dakota County was settled before Dixon County because of its location along the river. Pioneers came across from Iowa buying valuable land along the river and streams. River towns were platted and county organization began.

Dakota County was organized by an act of the first territorial legislature, March 7, 1855, signed by J. D. M. Crockwell and thirty-one others. Its boundaries were as follows: From northeast corner of Blackbird County, up the main channel of Missouri to line between ranges six and seven east, thence south to north line of Blackbird, thence to place of beginning. County seat, Dakota (Warner, p. 43).

Dixon County was organized three years later in 1858 as the line of settlement reached into its territory. The original county boundaries did not extend as far south as they do today. The county border was extended south in 1879 and then moved northward again in 1891. The county seat for Dixon County was promptly established in Ponca.

The first settlers were more transient than later immigrants, many of whom were land speculators. The immigrant population was primarily from the eastern United States and previous frontier lands: Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. The farmers first settled along river and creek bottoms for water and timber, often their first homes being log cabins. The first crop grown in the new lands was sod corn, whereby a farmer broke the prairie soil with an ax and dropped in a few corn seeds, beginning with five to ten acres. Gradually the prairie sod was broken with the aid of the steel plow. Farmers at this time had relatively few numbers of livestock, keeping only enough for their needs.

"Chance played a key role in the early settling. Many pairs of itchy feet eventually landed here because money ran out, because traveling had become dreary and monotonous, or simply because it was the end of the railroad line" (Holm, p. 3). The Missouri River played a large role in the development of Nebraska lands. Many pioneers traveled up the river from St. Louis to settle in eastern Nebraska. The river also served as a major transportation route for goods coming to the frontier lands and for exporting crops and livestock to market. The river also plagued the new settlements along its borders, washing away buildings through flooding and changes in the river's course also changing boundary lines.

The river towns, Dakota City and South Sioux City, flourished in the early years of settlement. Dakota City had an edge over other river towns because it had the only ferry crossing north from Omaha. These larger towns supplied pioneers with goods, as well as establishing the economy of the region.

The federal government strongly encouraged western settlement and passed congressional acts to make western lands available to farmers in the east. The pre-emption Act of 1848, in which frontier lands could be bought for \$1.25 an acre, is what many of the firstcomers to Nebraska took advantage of. In 1862 the Homestead Act was passed, whereby a farmer could get 160 acres of land if he lived on the land and worked it for five years. Soldiers after the Civil War could subtract from the five years the number of years they served in the Union army. According to Gilbert



Fite, these acts were not as important as they seemed. By the late 1860s and 1870s "much of the best land was already owned by the state, corporations, or land speculators and was unavailable for homesteading or pre-emption. Therefore, the farmer had to buy land" (Fite, p. 18). To encourage later settlement of the open prairie and preservation of that land, the Timber Culture Act was passed. Whether these government acts aided the pioneer in obtaining the best lands or not can be studied further, but the acts did aid in the encouragement of many to move to the frontier thus bringing people to the Nebraska lands.

Before organization of the counties the land had not been surveyed and pioneers established their lands by making "claims," whoever lived on the land was entitled to buy it when he was able through the pre-emption Act. Thus "claim clubs" were organized by communities to protect their rights to the lands. Claim clubs often fought against each other if someone laid claim to someone else's property. One such incidence in Dakota County was known as the "Logan War," between the clubs of Omadi and the town of Logan.

Settlement of Dixon and Dakota Counties was typical of most frontier lands. Dakota County was quickly settled because of the influence of the Missouri River and the relatively small size of the county. Dixon County, on the other hand, was much more slow moving. The first settlers did not arrive until 1856, settling in the northern part of the county along the Missouri River.

Before 1869 the southern half of the county had been almost entirely unsettled, and in a very large proportion of the balance of the county, there was much vacant land. In 1869, 1870, and 1871, the region of country now known as Wakefield, Logan, Emerson, Concord, Springbank and Daily townships, began to grow in citizens and improvements (Huse, p. 79).

Settlement in the western and southern portion of these counties was slow due to lack of railroad and road transportation until the early 1880s.

Farmers encountered both good and bad years in terms of weather, grasshopper plagues, and economic prosperity. According to William Huse, 1856 and 1857 had been prosperous years, but bad winters in 1857 and 1858

led many early pioneers to leave. Huse records the 1857 value of land at \$1.25 per acre and according to a county assessment in Dixon County by Sheriff Putnam in 1859, there were few hogs and cattle.

As the population grew and the frontier moved further west, farms and lands became more established. Farmers moved their homesteads out onto the prairie usually selecting sites bordering woodlands (Richardson, p. 274). "As lumber became available at reasonable prices in the 1880s, fewer soddies were necessary and most new comers built frame houses" (Holm, p. 5). Due to the nature of the weather and conditions on the prairie, buildings were built to adapt. "Severe weather conditions imposed various limitations including the size of the buildings for heat retention, the roof pitch, and the number and direction of the openings" (Glassie (Sultz), p. 32).

### Growth Of Counties

The State of Nebraska was established in 1867 with its present day boundaries. Various economic and political trends took place as Nebraska passed through its period of settlement. In the 1870s there were disastrous grasshopper plagues and crop failures. But the 1880s brought years of tremendous prosperity and growth. State and railroad promotion brought thousands to settle Nebraska lands. During the 1880s many counties were established and townsites speculated upon, investments were made and buildings, private and governmental, were built to last. Unfortunately, this ended with drought and bank failures in the 1890s and the whole United States entered into a depression. The Populist movement, a third political party, was begun in the interest of the farmers and gained much popularity in Nebraska. With the turn of the century returned good farming years and more agricultural innovation. The Populist Party began to decline as life turned back to normal. It was in these years, 1870-1900, that the Nebraska agricultural pattern was developed throughout the state.

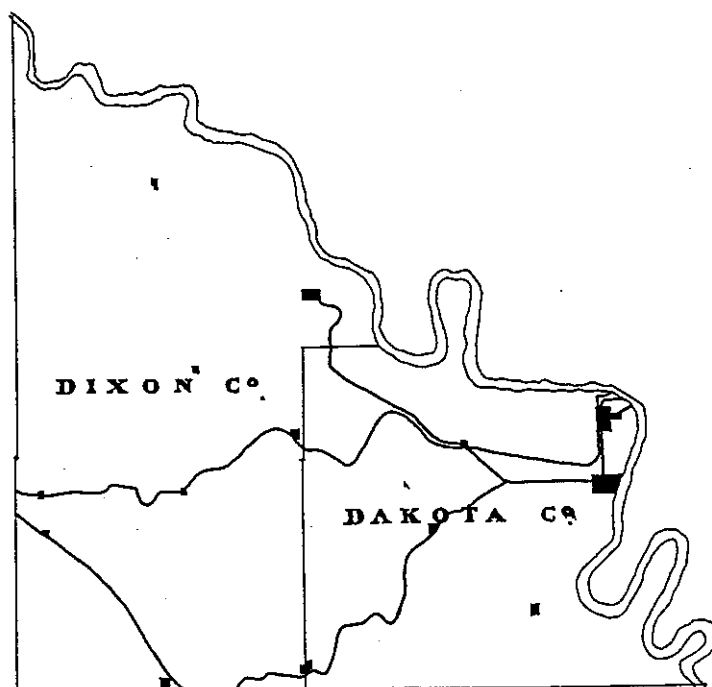
The coming of the railroad in the 1870s did more than any other one source to establish Nebraska lands. Productive lines did not come to Dixon and Dakota Counties though until the early 1880s. The importance of

a railroad to settlement was well known, and many communities in Nebraska voted bonds to build a railroad through their community. Unfortunately for Dixon County, the first try to bring rails into the county was a failure. In 1876 bonds worth \$87,000 were voted to build the Covington, Columbus and Black Hills Railroad from Sioux City to the west. In September of 1876 the line was completed between Covington and Ponca. But instead of being a good quality railroad, a narrow gauge was built.

The fact was, the cost of sending a car of cattle or produce to Sioux City over the narrow gauge and then changing to a car of standard gauge was fully as great as it was to send them by wagon the old fashioned way (Huse, p. 75).

Luckily, the United States Court of Appeals found the court case in favor of the county and ordered the railroad be sold to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, and the railroad was made into standard gauge and continued normal service to the county in the early 1880s.

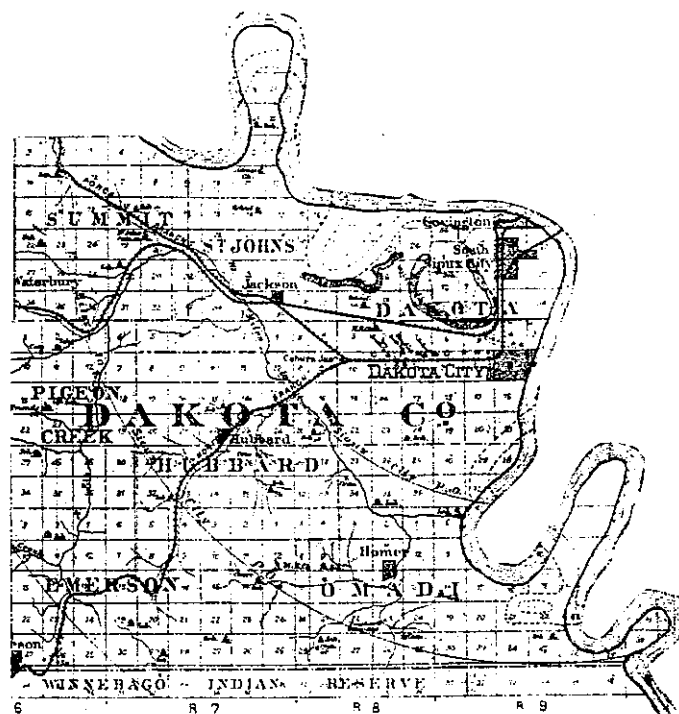
Dakota County also tried to bring rails to the county in the 1870s. Bonds were voted, but the company failed to build and the money was returned (Warner, p. 103). Finally in 1881 the Norfolk branch of the St. Paul Railroad was built through the counties. With the coming of rail, railroad towns were platted, and farmers were able to move onto new prairie lands, with rail transportation for supplies and produce. The railroads owned lands along their thoroughfares, and thus encouraged immigration to settle the property through promotions in the eastern United States and Europe. Farmers provided produce for the railroad to transport to markets, and the railroad supplied the farmers with supplies and equipment. Today the Union Pacific lines still run through Dakota and Dixon Counties.



**1891 Railroad locations in Dixon and Dakota Counties.**

Since the time of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, when settlement was allowed in the territory, towns began appearing. First along the river, but soon inland as more and more people came. Some towns were speculated upon and never built, existing only on paper, some were built and washed away by the river. When the railroad came through more towns were platted. Those towns served by the railroad flourished, many not on a railroad line died away. In addition to these, many early towns were established through the location of rural post offices.

## Dakota County



The first town platted and surveyed was Dakota City in 1855. It was the county seat and a territorial land office. Dakota City survived and grew because of its location along the Missouri River. Dakota City operated the only ferry across the river north of Omaha. In the early days Dakota City was well known for its pottery. "Its pottery was said to be the most extensive stoneware manufactory on the Missouri River. It shipped out 8,000 to 10,000 pieces of earthenware during October 1859" (Richards, p. 118). As of 1859 there existed in the city a dry goods store, a grocery store, a blacksmith shop, and some law offices, as well as two hotels (Richardson, p. 118). Homer, established in 1871, is another still existing community today.

Many towns founded early in territorial history no longer exist. Early towns were built upon the Missouri River and eventually washed away. When towns washed away or were abandoned, the residents formed new communities which do still exist. Omadi (1855) was located on the Missouri River at the mouth of the Omaha Creek. Many left the city when

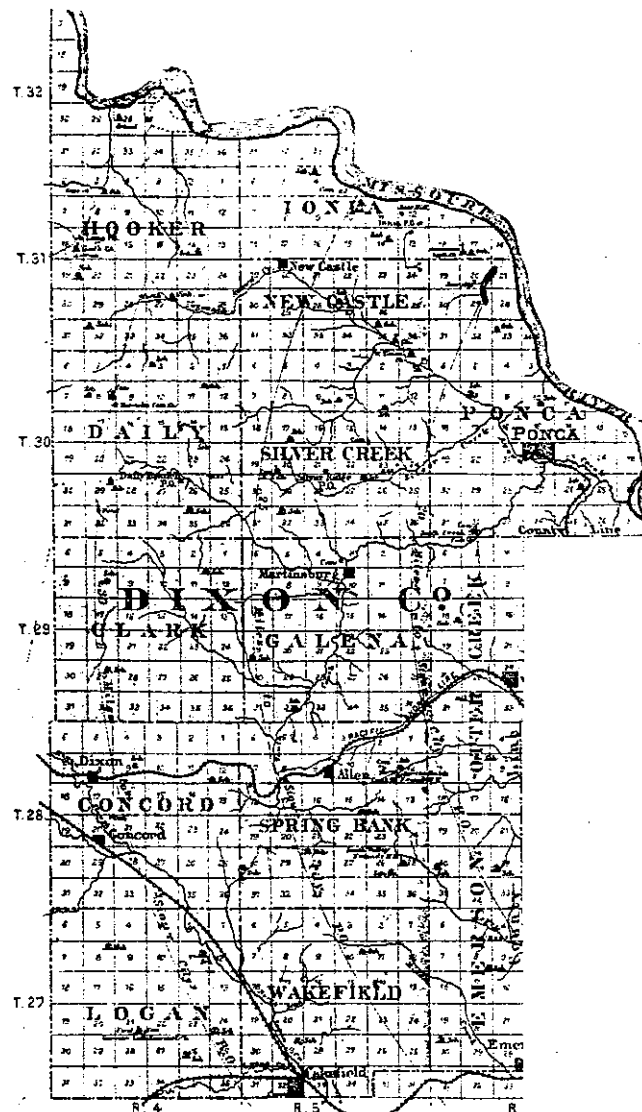
it began to erode away; the town was extinct by 1865. St. Johns was established in 1856 by Irish settlers from Iowa, led by Father Treacy. Unfortunately, St. Johns was not placed in a great location and was soon abandoned as the Irish settlers moved further south and founded the town of Jackson (1865). Logan (1856) was another community which did not survive due to its poor position with regard to Dakota City and frequent prairie fires.

Covington (1857) and Stanton were located in the northern part of the county along the Missouri River but by 1895 were practically destroyed by the river and fires. These two towns were known for their lawlessness. "When Reverend George Haddock of Sioux City was assassinated August 3, 1886, the lawless element of Sioux City moved across the river into Covington and Stanton and set up saloons and gambling establishments" (Moseman, p. 33). When South Sioux City was incorporated in 1887, originally platted in 1857, it included the towns of Pacific City (1856) and Stanton, with Covington joining in 1893 (Moseman, p. 34). Other extinct towns include Goodwin (1892), Coburn Junction (1900), and Nacora (1892). The only paper town was Hanney City (1856) which was located in the same place as Covington.

The railroads often established cities to cater to the needs of the railroad line. In 1880 the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad founded the town of Hubbard, about 10 miles southwest of Dakota City. Emerson likewise was established in 1881, for use by the railroad and other road transportation. "The main street has the distinction of being the county line between two counties, Dixon and Dakota, while the southeastern portion of the town lies in Thurston County" (Moseman, p. 28). Both cities thrived due to the transportation system.



# Dixon County



Ponca is the county seat of Dixon County, founded in 1856. When Ponca became the county seat, the survival of the town was assured. In 1883 the brick courthouse was completed. The first church of the county was in Ponca, a German-Lutheran church built in 1861.

Wakefield is another prominent town, established in 1881. It is located on Logan Creek which provided a source of water. But it was the railroad from Sioux City to Norfolk going through Wakefield which made it possible for the town to grow and prosper. In the 1880s a brickyard existed in the city from which most buildings were built. Unfortunately, the brick was not of good quality and tended to crumble (Holm, p. 9).

Martinsburg was founded in 1873 by Jonathan Martin. Mr. Martin had built a grist mill at a fork in the Aoway Creek up from Ponca. "His grist mill was built in 1873, followed by a store, hotel, blacksmith shop and several dwelling places" (Dixon County History, p. 5). Waterbury was built on land donated in 1889 by George Herrick to the Pacific Townsite Company, thus becoming another railroad town.

"During the time of voting for the County Seat, Concord (1856) and Northbend platted a paper town, Dixon, between them. When they lost the election, Concord and Northbend were only a memory and Dixon's swampy land never had a house" (Dixon County History, p. 5). Newcastle was founded in 1857, and the now extinct town of Ionia in 1858, Ionia being washed away by the river. Other towns include post office locations.

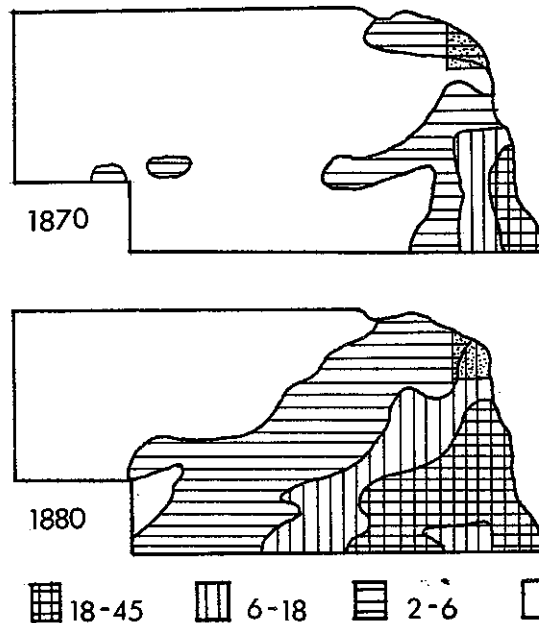
### Agriculture

The system of farming in northern Nebraska is described as Intensive Livestock Production, whereby corn, oats, and hay crops are grown primarily for the feeding of livestock (cattle and hogs). This process did not develop though until the 1880s for a variety of reasons. It took time for the population to grow enough to settle all the land and break the prairie soil for agriculture. Coming from the eastern United States, most farmers continued their tradition of corn-belt farming. Farmers grew corn and hay crops in the valleys and pastured the livestock brought with them on the hills. Once transportation routes were settled, road and railroad, farmers could get their produce more easily to market.

During the 1880s corn prices were falling and the price of livestock rising, thus it became more lucrative to use the crops to fatten cattle and hogs. The cropping system of corn, oats, and hay remained for this reason. Wheat was never a large part of this system. "The principal

reason seems to be that oats, being a spring crop, fit in better with corn in this area than does winter wheat, which is difficult to put in with corn utilized as it is" (Hedges, p. 49). With the opening of the Omaha Stockyards, a close market became available which intensified the live-stock production in the northeast. After the turn of the century it became fashionable to ship in large numbers of feeder cattle from the Sandhills to be finished closer to the market (Hedges, p. 52). The process of farming in Dixon and Dakota Counties still continues relatively the same today.

### Population



**Distribution of population in Nebraska inhabitants per square mile (after Sweedlun).**

The earliest settlers when the territory opened moved from the eastern United States, the Irish immigrants being the first immigrants to the counties in large numbers. Father Treacy brought a group of Irish families from Iowa to a settlement in northern Dakota County establishing St. Johns. Other Irish immigrants soon followed establishing farmsteads and Catholic churches throughout Dixon and Dakota. In Dixon County the Irish settled primarily in Newcastle, Daily, and Otter Creek; in Dakota County, Summit, St. Johns, Pigeon Creek, and Hubbard Precincts. The

Swedes and Danes were also a large percent of the foreign population in these counties, peaking in number in 1910 (Wheeler). In Dakota County the Danes were in St. Johns, Hubbard and Omadi townships. The Swedes in Dixon County located in Concord, Springbank, Logan, and Wakefield townships. Naturally the Germans were the largest ethnic group throughout Dakota and Dixon Counties.

Railroad promotion brought and encouraged many immigrants to Nebraska lands in the 1880s. But since Dakota and Dixon Counties were established and settled in the territorial period, the majority of the population was from Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, etc.

### Census Data

An important aspect of the history of a county is the ethnic diversity of the people who came, settled, and established their homes and livelihoods there. The settlers of Dixon and Dakota Counties came from over 20 European countries and almost every state in the United States. To help understand the significant ethnic groups, a general analysis of the census data was undertaken.

### Methodology

Three U.S. censuses were chosen: 1880, 1900, and 1910. The 1880 census was chosen because the Irish, who were early immigrants, would be heavily represented. The 1890 census has been destroyed so the 1900 census is the next available. The 1910 census is the latest available. Between the turn of the century and 1910 was the highest period of Scandinavian immigration into the area. Wayne Wheeler (1975) was the guide used to determine which census would best represent foreign immigration into Dixon and Dakota Counties as well as the state as a whole.

It was decided to record the birthplace of all persons age 18 and older; in the interest of time, not all persons were recorded. The initial list of countries for foreign-born persons was based on those identified by Wheeler with some alterations. They are as follows:

Austria	England	Russia
Bohemia	France	Germans from Russia
Denmark	Germany	Scotland
Canada	Ireland	Sweden
(English speaking)	Italy	Switzerland
Canada	Norway	Wales
(French speaking)	Poland	Other

The 1880 U.S. census does not use the name "Germany" (which was not unified until 1870), but lists nativity by German states and principalities. We recorded nativity by the state listed. Then, for the purpose of understanding the variety of German states, they were grouped by regions with the assistance of Kathleen Fimple, Preservation Historian, NSHS. It was hoped this would be useful in understanding Danish contributions in Dakota County since the northern German states of Schleswig and Holstein have strong Danish cultural associations. The German regions and states are grouped as follows:

North: Schleswig, Holstein, Hanover, Hamburg, Oldenburg, Bremen

East: Prussia, Mecklenburg

Rhineland: Westphalia, Hesse, Lieppe, Detmold, Waldeck, Nassau

Central: Saxony

South: Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, Alsace

Recording the U.S.-born persons by each state was not useful in terms of time or in the types of conclusions we were attempting to draw. The states were grouped by region with the assistance of Kathleen Fimple, Preservation Historian, NSHS and David Murphy, Preservation Architect, NSHS based on regions in Howard Marshall (1981). The groupings were as follows:

Mid-Atlantic: DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA

Midwest: IA, IL, IN, MI, MN, MO, OH, WI

Nebraska

New England: CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT

Plains: KS, MT, ND, OK, SD, TX, WY

South: AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV

West: AZ, CA, CO, ID, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA

### Dakota County Census Summary

The largest group of foreign-born persons in Nebraska were from Germany. This was also true in Dakota County. By 1900 they were the largest single group of foreign-born residents in the county. The Germans were later in arrival than the Irish and English-speaking Canadians (most of whom were of Irish stock). German-born persons represented only 9% of the county's foreign born in 1880 but increased to 43% by 1910. The chart below contains summary data for all groups with 5% or greater of the foreign-born in the county. It should be noted that the Irish-born and English speaking Canadian-born will be discussed in the Irish context report. The Danish-born persons will be discussed in the Danish context report.

Dakota County Summary  
Percent of Foreign Born and Percent of Total Population  
For Ethnic Groups With 5% or Greater of the Foreign-Born Population

<u>Country</u>	<u>1880</u>		<u>1900</u>		<u>1910</u>	
	<u>% FB*</u>	<u>% T*</u>	<u>% FB</u>	<u>% T</u>	<u>% FB</u>	<u>% T</u>
Ireland	48	3	21	6	10	2
Canada (Engl.)	16	1	8	2	7	1
Denmark	11	1	15	4	26	6
Germany	9	1	38	10	43	9
England	6	>1	6	2	5	1
Sweden	2	>1	4	1	5	1

\*FB = foreign born; T = total population.

German-born persons were prominent in several precincts and towns (see below). While German-born persons constituted quite large percentages of the foreign-born population, they represented smaller percentages of the precinct's total. This was especially true in the towns. Emerson Precinct was the exception to this as by 1910 three-fourths of the foreign-born were German-born and these people were fully a third of the precinct's total population.



Dakota County  
Precincts and Towns With Significant Percentages  
of German-Born Persons

<u>Rural</u> <u>Precinct</u>	<u>1880</u>		<u>1900</u>		<u>1910</u>	
	<u>% FB*</u>	<u>% T*</u>	<u>% FB</u>	<u>% T</u>	<u>% FB</u>	<u>% T</u>
Covington	18	6	72	17	84	21
Dakota	49	11	65	17	61	15
Emerson	No data		74	41	75	34
Pigeon Creek	No data		52	13	56	17

<u>Towns</u>						
Dakota City	43	8	45	8	56	>1
Emerson Village	No data		56	18	70	23
Hubbard Village	No data		43	14	11	3

\*FB = foreign born; T = total population.

The unique case of the 1880 census which listed Germans by their native states yielded some interesting results. Since there was only one year's worth of data, there is not enough information to see if these results held true over time. A second complication in the use of the data in Dakota County was the census enumerator's decision to combine St. John's, Summit and Pigeon Creek Precinct data and use the generic "Germany" for nativity data. In Dakota Precinct a high percentage (70%) of the German-born residents were East Germans. Nearly half (45%) of the German-born persons in Dakota City were also East German.

The fifth and sixth largest groups in the county were the English- and Swedish-born persons. These groups were quite small, and never amounted to more than 6% of the foreign-born or 2% of the county population.

The U.S.-born persons were the majority of the population even in the 1880 census. The percentage increased over time as the children of foreign-born immigrants reached age 18 and joined long-time U.S. residents in the data. Places with three-fourths or over U.S.-born population in 1880 included Covington village (South Sioux City), Dakota Precinct and Dakota City. By 1910, the same category included Covington village, Dakota Precinct, Dakota City, Covington Precinct, Hubbard village, Homer

village, Omadi Precinct, St. Johns Precinct, Jackson village and Summit Precinct.

The category of U.S.-born with the highest percentage was Midwest-born. This holds true from 1880 through 1910. The category with the second highest percentage of U.S.-born in 1880 was Mid-Atlantic-born persons. By 1900 Nebraska-born persons were the category with the second highest percentage of U.S.-born persons. The Mid-Atlantic category was third.

The other categories, New England-, Plains-, South-, West-born and other never had more than 5% in any precinct with two exceptions. In 1880 10% of the population of Covington village were New England born and 7% of the population of Dakota City were born in the South. Complete percentages of the total population for all foreign-born and U.S.-born persons are included in Appendix 2.

#### Dixon County Census Summary

The largest single group of foreign-born persons in Dixon County by 1900 was from Germany. The Germans were later in arrival than the Irish who represented the largest group of foreign-born in the 1880 census. Irish immigration did not continue at earlier levels as indicated in the summary chart below. This chart contains summary data for all groups with 5% or greater of the foreign-born in the county. It should be noted that the Irish-born and English speaking Canadian-born are discussed in the Irish Context Report. Swedish-born persons will be discussed in the Swedish Context Report.

Dixon County Summary  
 Percent of Foreign Born and Percent of Total Population  
 For Ethnic Groups With 5% or Greater of the Total Population

<u>Country</u>	<u>1880</u>		<u>1900</u>		<u>1910</u>	
	<u>% FB*</u>	<u>% T*</u>	<u>% FB</u>	<u>% T</u>	<u>% FB</u>	<u>% T</u>
Ireland	38	11	12	3	11	3
Germany	22	6	36	10	36	8
Canada (Engl.)	15	5	6	2	5	1
Norway	13	4	6	2	6	1
England	5	2	5	1	3	1
Sweden	1	>1	26	7	24	6
Denmark	>1	>1	5	1	6	1

\*FB = foreign born; T = total population.

German-born persons were prominent in several precincts and towns (see below). While German-born persons constituted quite large percentages of the foreign-born population they represented significantly smaller percentages of the precinct's total. This was especially true in the towns of Emerson and Ponca City. German-born persons were approximately half the foreign-born population but less than 15% and 10% respectively of the total. Emerson and Wakefield Precincts were slight exceptions to this. German-born persons were the majority of the foreign-born and comprised fully one-fifth of the precinct's total population.

Dixon County  
Precincts and Towns With Significant Percentages  
of German-Born Persons

<u>Rural Precinct</u>	<u>1880</u>		<u>1900</u>		<u>1910</u>	
	<u>% FB*</u>	<u>% T*</u>	<u>% FB</u>	<u>% T</u>	<u>% FB</u>	<u>% T</u>
Silver Creek	72	24	67	13	69	8
Emerson	No data		65	33	60	21
Concord	No data		40	20	43	16
Wakefield	No data		33	18	77	21
Clark	No data		47	13	33	7
Logan	No data		40	22	33	13
Ponca	36	6	61	10	70	16
<u>Towns</u>						
Emerson	No data		40	10	55	14
Ponca City	52	8	56	9	56	7

\*FB = foreign born; T = total population.

The unique case of the 1880 census which listed German-born persons by their native states yielded some interesting results. Since there was only one year's worth of data, there was not enough information to see if the results held true over time. In 1880 in Silver Creek Precinct, 86% of the German-born were East Germans and in Logan Precinct 90% of the German-born were also East Germans. In Ponca City and Ponca Precinct, two precincts with large German-born populations, the generic "Germany" was used in the census enumeration omitting potentially useful information.

When data from the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are added together the numbers approximately equal those of the Germans (see table below). The Norwegians reflect the earliest Scandinavian arrivals followed by the Swedes, then the Danes. Predominantly Swedish settlements are discussed in the Swedish context.

Dixon County Summary  
Percent of Foreign Born and Percent of Total Population  
for Norway-, Sweden-, and Denmark-born Persons

<u>Country</u>	<u>1880</u>		<u>1900</u>		<u>1910</u>	
	<u>% FB*</u>	<u>% T*</u>	<u>% FB</u>	<u>% T</u>	<u>% FB</u>	<u>% T</u>
Norway	13	4	6	2	6	1
Sweden	1	>1	26	7	24	6
Denmark	>1	>1	5	1	6	1
TOTAL	14	4	37	10	36	8

\*FB = foreign born; T = total population.

In Hooker Precinct in the very northwest corner of the county there were very large percentages of Scandinavian-born persons (see below). By 1910 over two-thirds of the foreign-born were Scandinavian and they represented nearly one-fourth of the total population of the precinct. It might prove interesting to study census data from neighboring Cedar County, Nebraska and Clay County, South Dakota to determine whether or not this was a very isolated pocket or the edge of a wider settlement of Scandinavian immigrants.

Hooker Precinct  
Percent of Foreign Born and Percent of Total Population  
for Norway-, Denmark-, and Sweden-born Persons

<u>Country</u>	<u>1880</u>		<u>1900</u>		<u>1910</u>	
	<u>% FB*</u>	<u>% T*</u>	<u>% FB</u>	<u>% T</u>	<u>% FB</u>	<u>% T</u>
Norway	56	39	41	17	39	13
Denmark	0	0	6	2	13	4
Sweden	8	6	16	7	19	6
TOTAL	64	45	63	26	71	23

\*FB = foreign born; T = total population.

English-born persons were the fifth largest group of foreign-born persons in the county. The numbers of English-born were relatively small

and rather evenly dispersed throughout the towns and precincts of the county with no concentrations in any particular location.

The U.S.-born persons were the majority of the population even in the 1880 census. This percentage increased over time as the children of foreign-born immigrants reached age 18 and joined long-time U.S. residents in the data. Places with three-fourths the population U.S.-born in 1880 included, Ponca, Ionia, Clarks, South Crick and Springbank Precincts and Ponca City. By 1910 places with three-fourths the population U.S.-born included Clark, Galena, Silver Creek, Daily, Newcastle, Otter Creek, Ponca, and Springbank Precincts and the towns of Martinsburg, Newcastle, Waterbury, Ponca and Allen.

The category of U.S.-born with the highest percentage was Midwest-born. This holds true from 1880 through 1910. The category of U.S.-born with the second highest percentages were Mid-Atlantic-born in 1880. By 1900 Nebraska-born persons made up this group and Mid-Atlantic-born persons were the third highest percentages. The other categories, New England-, Plains-, South-, West-born and other rarely had more than 5% of the total population in any one precinct. The exceptions were 10% New England-born in Clarks Precinct and 7% New England-born in Galena Precinct in 1880, and 6% Plains-born in Hooker and Newcastle Precincts in 1910. Tables containing percentage of the total population for all foreign-born and U.S.-born persons are included in Appendix 2.

### Conclusion

Norwegians, particularly in Hooker Precinct in Dixon County, gave a stronger Scandinavian presence to this county than is evidenced in Dakota County. In both counties the East German-born persons were the largest numbers of German-born persons in 1880. Small numbers of English-born persons were evenly and widely dispersed throughout both counties. Data for the U.S.-born persons showed similar patterns in both counties with the largest percentages coming from the Midwest. Mid-Atlantic-born persons were the second largest percentage in the 1880 census and by 1900 Nebraska-born persons comprised this group and the Mid-Atlantic-born moved down to third largest percentage of the total population.

### Twentieth Century Trends

After the depression of the 1890s, farming practices resumed with more technology being added. Prosperity in the farming communities continued through the First World War. The gasoline engine had been developed and put to practical use; especially beneficial to the farmers was the tractor. With machine use, draft animals were in decline on the farm. As mechanization took over many jobs, a rural exodus began as young people left the family farm for work in the cities.

World War I was a boost for the American farm economy. Prices of grain went up as Europe went to war in 1914. American farmers were feeding all of Western Europe and the allied armies. Even after the war was over, prices continued to be high because European farmers had not yet recovered. American farmers borrowed heavily on the inflated prices, building and expanding their operations. But prices fell quickly when European farms began to recover, causing a glut of produce on the market. When prices fell many American farmers were unable to pay back loans as the farm economy went into a recession.

The recession of the 1920s turned into a depression in the 1930s when the bottom fell out of the stock market. Prices for produce went to an all-time low as a dust bowl developed in the Midwest with lack of rain. To help farmers out in the 1930s, the Roosevelt Administration began farmers' aid acts. The first Agricultural Act (1933) was declared unconstitutional but was reformatting and begun again in 1938. Under farm programs, farmers were guaranteed prices for their produce, bought by the federal government, and were paid for allowing fields to lie fallow. It was the Works Project Act under which a new courthouse was built in Dakota County. These agriculture acts in no way solved the problems of the Depression or of the farmer, but it did help tie over people until good times began again.

Although farming conditions were poor, mechanical advancement still took place. The tractor and gasoline engine became a basic part of all farms, aided with the use of rubber for tires developed in the mid-1930s.

With the Second World War, farm products were once more in great demand. Prices increased as labor decreased as men were drafted into the

service. Continued mechanization helped with the shortage of labor. After the war, farming remained relatively lucrative, herbicides and pesticides were gaining acceptance as were different kinds of crops. Beginning in the 1960s, soybeans became a major cash crop to all eastern Nebraska (corn-belt) farms.

Farm diversification changed with the added expense of modern day farming. Farmers began to specialize in one area: cattle, hogs, or cash crops. Breeding and specialized out buildings became modernized to produce the most for the money with livestock. The trend then has been more cattle and hogs in the counties, but less farms which raise livestock.

Since the 1930s, more government aid has been given to farmers. Price and production controls have been tried, but still do not help with the problems of farming. In the 1970s land values rose incredibly high. Farmers were advised to borrow from the value of their land and expand their operations. When land and crop prices fell, farmers had no way to pay back their loans and many lost their farms. These recent trends have definitely affected farming in Dakota and Dixon Counties.

### Conclusion

Northeastern Nebraska, including Dixon and Dakota Counties, is a farming-Intensive Livestock economy. Towns are relatively small and cater to the farming communities. The land was begun to be settled as early as 1854 with immigrants from the eastern United States and Europe, bringing with them the tradition of corn-belt farming. The people in these two counties rolled with the farming trends, establishing the communities and traditions.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Andrea, A. T. History of the State of Nebraska. Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1882.
- Baltensperger, Bradley H. "Agricultural Change Among Nebraska Immigrants, 1880-1900," in Frederick C. Luebke, ed. Ethnicity on the Great Plains. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1980.
- Baltensperger, Bradley H. Nebraska. Boulder and London: Westview Press, 1985.
- Broken Hoops and Plains People. Nebraska Curriculum Development Center, 1976.
- Burbach, Gerald J. "An Irish Colony in Nebraska." M.A. Thesis, St. Paul, Minnesota, March 1960.
- Cortney, Ruth. "Irish Immigrants," in Everett Wilson, Ph.D. Papers, pamphlets. Princeton, IL: Teacher, Historian.
- Craig, Maurice. The Architecture of Ireland. London: B. T. Batsford, LTD, 1982.
- Dakota County Historical Society, Dakota County, Nebraska, History, 1982.
- Dixon County Book Committee, Dixon County Nebraska, 1982.
- Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930 v. 2 pt. 1, Agriculture. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1932.
- Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930 v. 3 pt. 1, Agriculture. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1932.
- Fite, Gilbert. The Farmer's Frontier 1865-1900. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1966.
- Garey, L. F. "Factors Determining Type-of-Farming Areas in Nebraska." University of Nebraska, College of Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 299, Lincoln, NE: May 1936.
- Garey, L. F. "Systems of Farming and Possible Alternatives in Nebraska." University of Nebraska, College of Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 309, Lincoln, NE: June 1937.
- Harbison, Peter, Homan Potterton, and Jeanne Sheehy. Irish Art and Architecture. London: Thames and Hudson, Ltd., 1978.

- Hedges, Harold, and F. F. Elliott. "Types of Farming in Nebraska." University of Nebraska College of Agriculture Experiment Station, Bulletin 244, Lincoln, NE: May 1930.
- Holm, Lynn. Seedlings in a Shoebox: A History of Wakefield. Wakefield, NE, 1981.
- Huse, William. History of Dixon County Nebraska. Norfolk: Press of the Daily News, 1896.
- Mannion, John J. Irish Settlements in Eastern Canada: A Study of Cultural Transfer and Adaptation. University of Toronto Press, 1974.
- Marshall, Howard Wight. American Folk Architecture: A Selected Bibliography. (Publication of the American Folklife Center, No. 8). Washington: American Folklife Center, Library of Congress, 1981.
- Martin, Sister Mary Aquinata. "Early Catholic Colonization in Nebraska." Mid-America: An Historical Review, v. xv, no. 1, pp. 229-237.
- McShane, James and Nadine Murphy. "The Irish: The Heritage of Charles Stuart Parnell." Broken Hoops and Plains People. Nebraska Curriculum Development Center, 1976.
- Moseman, Mildred (Ed.). Official Souvenir Booklet, Nebraska Centennial 1867-1967 Dakota County, Nebraska.
- Olson, James C. History of Nebraska, 2nd ed. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966.
- O'Neill, John. Northern Nebraska as a Home for Immigrants. Sioux City, IA: Sioux City Times Print, 1875.
- Richardson, Charles Howard. Early Settlement of Eastern Nebraska Territory. University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE, 1968.
- Searcy, N. D. and A. R. Longwell. Nebraska Atlas. Kearney, NE: Nebraska Atlas Publishing Co., 1964.
- Shannon, James P. Catholic Colonization of the Western Frontier. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1957.
- Sultz, Philip W. "Architectural Values of Early Frontier Log Structures," in Henry H. Glassie and Austin and Alta Fife (Eds.). Forms Upon the Frontier. Utah State University, Monograph Series v. 16, no. 2, April 1969.

- Sweedlun, Verne S. "A History of the Evolution of Agriculture in Nebraska, 1870-1930." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Nebraska, 1940.
- Thernstrom, Stephan (Ed.). Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups. Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1980.
- Twelfth Census of the United States: 1900, v. 5 pt. 1&2, Agriculture. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1902.
- United States. 1964 United States Census of Agriculture, v. 1 pt. 20, Nebraska, United States Bureau of the Census.
- United States 1982 Census of Agriculture, v. 1 pt. 27, Nebraska. United States Bureau of the Census.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Census Office. Census Reports, Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Census Office. Census Reports, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Census Office. Statistics of the Population of the United States at the Tenth Census, 1880.
- Warner, M. M. Dakota County, Nebraska. Dakota City, NE, 1893.
- Wheeler, Wayne. An Almanac of Nebraska Nationality, Ethnic and Racial Groups. Omaha: Park Bromwell Press, 1975.
- Winther, Oscar Osburn. The Transportation Frontier. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1964.
- Wittke, Carl. The Irish in America. New York: Russell & Russell, 1970.

## RECONNAISSANCE RESEARCH DESIGN

### Introduction

It is the intention of <sup>THE R.D.</sup> ~~this~~ paper to contribute two important functions towards the execution of the Reconnaissance Survey of Dakota and Dixon Counties. First, it will provide Save America's Heritage (SAVE) survey team with the guidelines by which the survey will be performed and secondly, it establishes a means of communicating these guidelines to NeSHPO project managers for critique and refinement.

The format of this Research Design will be to discuss first the "non-mechanical" aspects of the survey, followed by a discussion of the tasks considered more "mechanical" in nature. The primary purpose of the "mechanical" discussion is to define the documentation process used in the recording of historic properties while the "non-mechanical" discussion will consist of the survey objectives and limitations.

### Objectives Of Reconnaissance Survey

After completing a preliminary outline of the objectives associated with a reconnaissance survey, it became apparent that there was an obvious division between those objectives which were qualitative in nature and those that were quantitative. This division has organized the reconnaissance objectives into the two listings that follow.

#### **Qualitative Objectives:**

The most obvious objective of a reconnaissance-level survey is the concept of providing a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant in a particular geographic area. Beyond this are several other very important objectives which may be used to enhance both the importance of the information generated by the reconnaissance-level survey and the importance of the survey itself. First among these additional objectives is the concept of establishing the setting of Nebraska's multi-contextual historic architecture. Each historic building survey performed will generate information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background which future survey information can be evaluated with.

Secondly, it is the objective of the historic building survey to identify specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the above-mentioned multi-context setting. Further qualitative objectives include: the possible identification of specific building types, the identification of construction methodologies which may relate to or are unique to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture, the identification of sites worthy of National Register listing, and the expansion of knowledge relative to a specific geographic area within the state context such as ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

**Outline of Qualitative Objectives:**

- A. To create a community awareness and interest in Historic Preservation and the National Register of Historic Places.
- B. The documentation of several significant sites which will eventually be placed on the NRHP as individual, thematic, or district nominations.
- C. To document site information concerning building typologies relating especially to the contextual areas, which can be used as an organizing element in the Final Report and Preliminary Inventory.
- D. To record any potential links between a particular ethnic settlement and its associated architectural images, especially with respect to Swedish-American, Danish-American, and Irish-American immigration within the survey area.
- E. To complete a comprehensive, conscientious survey which will generate information useful to the planning process and future surveys.
- F. Collation of survey data for planning intensive survey and relating of information into the contextual frameworks.

**Quantitative Objectives:**

- A. The recording of an estimated 1,030 sites in Dixon and Dakota Counties at the completion of the survey.
- B. The covering of approximately 153,600 acres (240 sq. miles) in Dixon County and 54,080 acres (84.5 sq. miles) in Dakota County. In

addition, all six towns in Dakota County and ten towns in Dixon County will be surveyed.

- C. Identification of at least 10-12 sites per context worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least three possible Thematic or Multiple Resource nominations in relation to the five Historic Contexts.
- E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those sites for a) high potential for significance, b) suspicious buildings—those buildings that may be of significance, c) no potential in comparison to others, d) those sites not likely to yield any information in relation to the five specified contexts.
- F. Preparation of an intensive survey form to be used in conjunction with the five identified contexts in expectation that the information contained therein will contribute to one thematic nomination.

#### **Methods Of Reconnaissance Survey**

The "mechanical" aspect of reconnaissance historic building surveys will focus primarily upon the documentation process and corresponding methods used in the recording of historical resources. The recording technique is considered of prime importance and it is the attitude of Save America's Heritage to strive for a conscientious effort and accurate method while recording historic resources. To best communicate our intentions, the following discussion on survey methods has been organized into three groups. These are 1) pre-field search, 2) pre-field activities, and 3) field activities.

#### **Pre-Field Research:**

Following the selection of the survey's geographic boundaries by the NeSHPO, the pre-field research is begun and focuses primarily on the performance of archival research. The main purpose of archival research is to identify the nature of the survey area's settlement by culture, geographic location, and time frame. In addition, the archival research should attempt to identify potential themes of architectural, cultural, and historical significance within the survey area, should they exist.

While it is acknowledged that the extent and availability of research information varies according to the events and background of the area, the following references will be investigated prior to the reconnaissance survey: locally written county histories, county histories written within a statewide history, existing survey data in the NeSHPO site files including survey forms, the files of the NSHS photographic collections, centennial publications on community and church histories, archival maps and atlases, newspaper articles concerning a community's built environment, and literature published by local or county historical groups. The majority of these types of publications can be found in the libraries of state and county historical societies. A bibliography of all sources referenced should be maintained and, along with photocopied information, added to the site files. These general data files are organized according to specific counties, local communities, and individual sites. The files are used prior to reconnaissance survey to familiarize the surveyors with the survey area and are consulted again in the field during the survey. Added to the general files are all forms of public correspondence received up to the point the survey is begun.

Due to the absence of existing context reports, extensive preparation becomes necessary to satisfactorily develop the concepts of the reports. The delineation of the individual contexts is considered a most important task. Therefore, the following is an outline of the contextual methodology to be employed by SAVE's personnel during the phase of pre-field research.

Each historical contextual unit will identify important patterns, events, persons, or cultural values pertaining to that topic. It is anticipated that the information within the Context Report will aid in the identification of property types associated with each individual theme. In the preparation of the historical context, the following will be considered:

- A. Trends in area settlement and development.
- B. Aesthetic and artistic values embodied in architecture, construction technology, or craftsmanship.

- C. Research values or problems relevant to the historic context, social and physical sciences and humanities, and cultural interests of local communities.
- D. Intangible cultural values of ethnic groups and native American people.

#### **Pre-Field Activities:**

The topic of pre-field activities are considered separate from pre-field research on the basis of their more publicly extroverted nature. Save America's Heritage will begin the pre-field activities with the distribution of notices announcing the survey and its intentions to all the general public. This will be done by placing general notices in established commercial and non-commercial facilities of the communities, such as the U.S. Post Office, grocery stores, donut shops, etc. Reinforcing this is the dispersal of press releases to all active newspapers existing in the county. The intent of the release is to inform the public of the survey programs and to solicit their input in the identification of historic resources. In addition to this, communication will be established with the local historians and historical societies detailing our intent and welcoming their possible input. Included in this communication will be information concerning the thematic topics and the time frame of the survey. The final task of pre-field activity will be the precautionary attempts to eliminate public suspicion. The justifiable suspicion aroused by survey activities will potentially be eliminated through the listing of survey vehicles and personnel with local police departments and county sheriff patrols. (For examples of typical communications, see Appendix D.)

#### **Field Activities—General:**

The first step prior to embarking on the survey would be the assemblage of the necessary documents used during the recording of identified sites. This includes town plat maps, USGS 7 1/2 minute topographical maps, county road maps, and the preparation of the Context Reports and Historical Overview. The recording of a county's significant



sites would be conducted during the reconnaissance survey and would consist of identifying structures, mapping locations, and photographic documentation. Any supplemental field notes derived from observations or public communications will also be added.

The reconnaissance photography would consist of two photographs per site from opposite 45 degree angles using a wide angle perspective correcting lens. In certain cases, additional photographs of the more significant structures will be recorded showing context, detailing, or construction. Brief descriptions of each site will be recorded to define basic characteristics of the site and aid in map location during the post-survey cataloging. For domestic sites, the supratypological vocabulary developed by The Midwest Vernacular Architecture Committee will be used in the description process. Photographic field notes will also be kept concerning the aspect of the image, exposure number, and corresponding roll number. In addition to the recording of the information listed above, further research will be conducted on those sites which are considered to have greater significance.

A primary concept in the documentation of historic buildings is the recognition that different building types may require different recording techniques. Therefore, it is necessary for the surveyor to define the specific types of information most relevant to the historic context of the property he is documenting.

However, despite the potential dissimilarities in intensive survey documentation, a standardized process has been developed which objectively derives the "pool" of properties worthy of intensive survey. This method, illustrated below, will be applied by Save America's Heritage to each of the Historic Contexts in an effort to identify those properties most worthy of intensive field survey.

1. Performance of reconnaissance survey with hierarchical site notations.
2. Initial base list of potentially-eligible properties derived from review of reconnaissance survey documentation.
3. Review of contact sheets and site descriptions performed to add or delete base-list properties.

4. Land atlas research documenting historic chain of ownership (1891, 1911, 1925) for rural base-list properties.
5. Deed, mortgage, and mechanic's lien research performed to develop list of original owners on all base-list properties.
6. Research 1880, 1900, and 1910 census records to determine possible ethnic association of original owners of base-list properties.
7. Review all published county, church, and centennial histories, with particular emphasis on historic building citations.
8. Contact local historical societies for input on histories of base-list properties.
9. Second base-list review with application of criterion to derive lists of sites to be intensively surveyed and sites that are not.
10. Derive further significance through intensive field survey and define final list of potentially eligible properties.

### **Integrity**

To be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, a property must possess integrity. Integrity is the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period. If a property retains the physical characteristics it possessed in the past then it has the capacity to convey association with historical patterns or persons, architectural design, or information about a culture or people. Consequently, the determination of integrity is considered a most important field activity.

For reconnaissance-level documentation, two very basic questions must first be asked. These are:

1. Is the building at least 50 years old?
2. Does it retain its integrity?

The answer to question #1 is usually quite objective; however, the determination of integrity requires some discussion.

It must first be recognized that the degree of integrity exhibited by historic buildings can vary greatly. The principal investigator must first ask, "Does this property reflect its historic character or has it been altered by the application of contemporary building materials and technologies?" In most instances, the house is the first building scrutinized, especially in the case of town surveys where they represent the majority of extant buildings. However, the importance of "house integrity" is diminished when dealing with buildings located in rural settings. For most cases in Nebraska, this means a farmstead. With the added significance of agricultural-related buildings (such as hay, horse and livestock barns, granaries, corn cribs, and elevators), a limited amount of alteration to the house should not prevent the site from being documented. In the case where a farmstead contains a large historic representation of farm buildings with a severely altered house, the site will be documented as a farmstead with a non-contributing house. A final case may exist where a single, highly significant, farm-related building is located within an otherwise altered farmstead. In this event, Save America's Heritage will document the individual building designating a site number solely to the specific building, structure, or object.

Integrity also appears to play an important role in the field documentation of commercial buildings. Traditionally, buildings used for commerce have been adaptively reused by subsequent generations. These buildings are positioned along a primary local thoroughfare or even a regionally important highway, thus lending appeal to present-day retailers seeking new locations. Often the buildings are physically altered to accommodate new functions and therefore suffer a loss of integrity. With this in mind, only those buildings exhibiting the visual characteristics of their historic period will be documented.

In summary, the determination of integrity will be based upon the historic retention of the following physical characteristics.

- Materials: Does the building retain the original materials from its period of historic importance?
- Location: Is the building placed in its original location or has it been moved?

- Design: Does the building reflect the design aesthetics of its historic period?
- Setting: Does the building reflect a historic "sense of place"?  
Does the historic image and feel still exist?
- Function: Does the building represent its historic use?

### **Characteristics of Rural Integrity**

With the concept of Rural Historic Districts added to the National Register process, the principal investigator is forced to develop new visual sensitivities which are sympathetic to the qualities of rural settings. New methods of survey and research must be added to our understanding of both the built and natural environment and the historic relationship between them.

With this in mind, Save America's Heritage will attempt, without contractual obligation, to observe the following characteristics of potential significance to rural historic enclaves.

- The condition and presence of features, natural and built, which relate to a historic period of importance.
- The ability of a rural environment to reflect a sense of a past time or place.
- Potential unifying factors which may link rural properties together.
- The potential significance of historic contexts not preliminarily identified as important to the study area.
- The overall patterns of landscape spatial organization (landforms, natural features, material components).
- Land-use categories and activities (farming, ranching, recreation).
- Response to natural features (landform affect on material components).
- Boundaries (cultural, political, or natural).
- Cluster arrangements (position of material elements within landscape setting).
- Ecological context (Missouri River Valley).
- Integrity: Loss of natural features that were historically integral to the rural setting and intrusion of non-contributing features.

- The presence of sociocultural institutions with association to buildings within the district (granges, township halls).

## GENERAL SUMMARY

### Numerical Summary of Dixon and Dakota County Resources

The initial topic for discussion in reference to the reconnaissance data focuses upon the numerical summary of the survey findings. These findings are presented in the tables below and illustrate a few basic facts. These facts are:

1. A total of 1,165 individual sites were documented within the two-county area. This figure represents an increase of 13.2% over the pre-survey estimate of 1,030 sites.
2. Located on these 1,165 sites were a total of 2,804 contributing buildings, structures, objects, and sites.
3. The geographic area covered by the survey included 544 square miles (348,000 acres) which represents a 67.5% increase over the pre-survey estimate of 324.5 square miles (207,680 acres).

<u>Dakota County</u>	<u>Total Sites</u>	<u>Total Contributing Buildings and Structures</u>
DK00: Rural	174 (3 previous)	603 (3 previous)
DK01: Dakota City	22 (3 previous)	28 (3 previous)
DK02: Homer	25	29
DK03: Hubbard	16	24
DK04: Jackson	13	14
DK05: South Sioux City	110 (3 previous)	127 (3 previous)
DK06: Emerson	<u>21</u>	<u>27</u>
Total	381 (9 previous)	852 (9 previous)

<u>Dixon County</u>	<u>Total Sites</u>	<u>Total Contributing Buildings and Structures</u>
DX00: Rural	268 (1 previous)	1,310 (1 previous)
DX01: Allen	51	59
DX02: Concord	22	30
DX03: Dixon	20	29
DX04: Emerson	79 (1 previous)	101 (1 previous)
DX05: Martinsburg	7	7
DX06: Maskell	26 (12 previous)	32 (12 previous)
DX07: Newcastle	46 (22 previous)	54 (22 previous)
DX08: Ponca	90 (42 previous)	104 (42 previous)
DX09: Wakefield	146 (4 previous)	190 (4 previous)
DX10: Waterbury	<u>29</u>	<u>36</u>
Total	784 (82 previous)	1,952 (82 previous)

TOTAL NUMBER OF SITES DOCUMENTED IN DIXON AND DAKOTA COUNTIES: 1,165

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND OBJECTS IN DIXON  
AND DAKOTA COUNTIES: 2,804

AREA OF SURVEY COVERAGE: DAKOTA COUNTY 121,440 ACRES (190 SQ. MI.)  
DIXON COUNTY 226,560 ACRES (354 SQ. MI.)

### Supratype Analysis

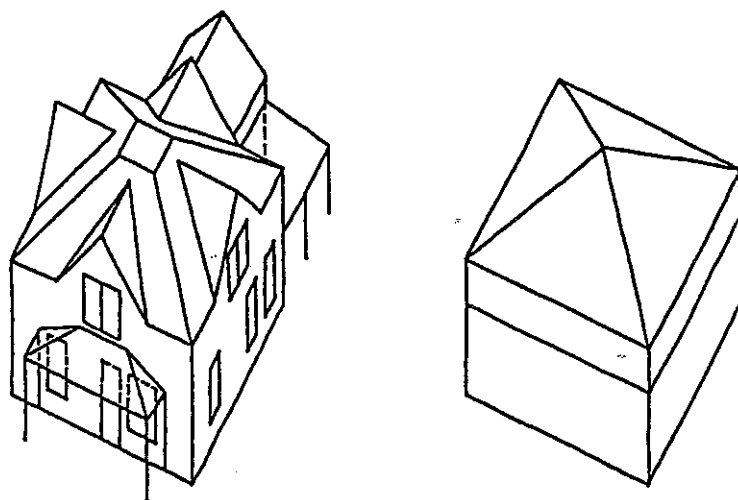
It is no surprise that domestic architecture is the most frequently recorded resource in reconnaissance-level surveys. The Dixon and Dakota County survey was no exception producing a total of 870 residential resources. This total represents 31% of the 2,804 contributing buildings and structures within the two-county study area. The preservation of this building type can be attributed to the continuing social need for shelter and the predominant location of residences in towns where the opportunity for occupancy is greater. The recording of residential buildings in the Dixon and Dakota County survey included not only occupied resources, but abandoned as well. In addition, all houses that were surveyed as part of a church site or farmstead were included in the totals illustrated above.

In consideration of the large abundance of these resources and in an attempt to avoid "stylistic" designations, the method of Core Supratype Analysis (as developed by the Midwest Vernacular Architecture Committee, D. Murphy: 1985) has been implemented. The supratype analysis eliminates the subjective labeling of domestic buildings according to "style" and imposes instead, an objective description based on the primary external mass of the house. To best define the components of this method, an excerpt from the South Bottoms Historic District National Register Nomination (D. Murphy: 1987, 1-4) is included below.

The supratype is a categorization based exclusively on the external massing of houses, similar to that first developed by Kniffen (1936) under the ruberick of "type." The term "supra-type" is applied here to distinguish it from the more current methods of type analysis which are based on form, that is, on external massing and internal space, such as that developed by Glassie (1975).

Core supratypes are defined by combinations of five massing elements as applied to the core structure of houses. Core structure is defined as the predominant mass element which cannot be further subdivided (Figure 1). In general, core refers to that portion of a house which is exclusive of wings and porches. The mass elements which compose the core include its shape, relative size, wall height, roof type, and its orientation on the site.





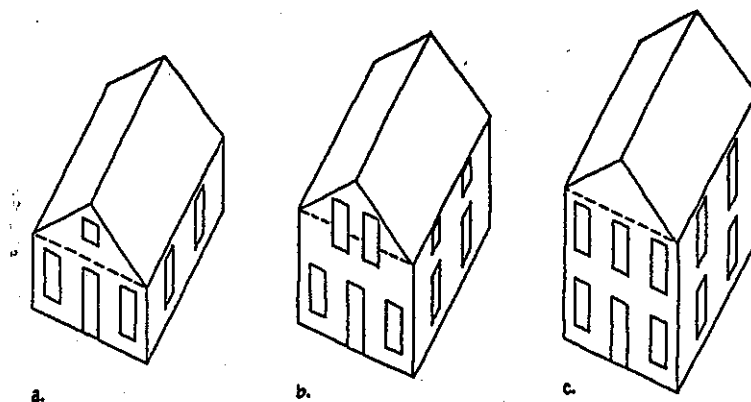
**Fig. 1. The core structure derived from the house (after Murphy).**

Shape designations for core structures are geometric, based on the ground-level outline of the core. Designations include square (S), rectangular (R), tee-shaped (T), ell-shaped (L), cross-shaped (X), U-shaped (U), polygonal (P), H-shaped (H), courtyard (C), irregular (I), and circular (O).

The horizontal size of the core is related to a need to distinguish large houses from small ones. Size, in the supratypal method, refers to horizontal dimension and is applied only to the narrowest dimension of the core, or to its width. While actual dimensions are recorded, houses are sorted based upon "units" of measurement which approximate the number of rooms a given width normally could contain (e.g., one, one with hall, two rooms, etc.). Units of width in the South Bottoms Historic District are defined as 0.5 (less than 14 ft.), 1.0 (14-19 ft.), 1.5 (20-29 ft.), 2.0 (30-39 ft.), and 2.5 (40 ft. or greater).

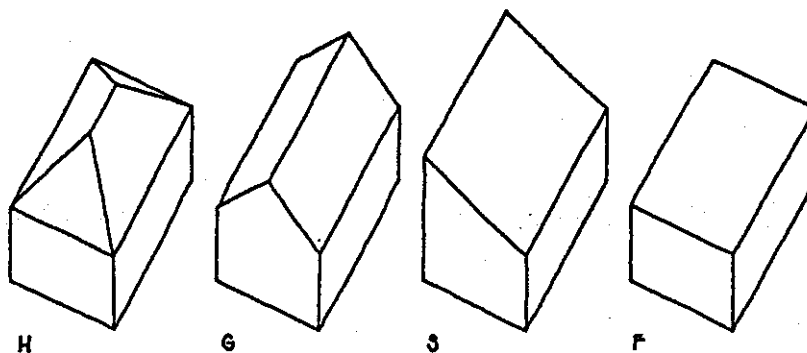
The second measurement of size involves the height of the core. We designate this dimension in terms of stories, even though it is based exclusively on the height of the external wall, not on the amount of usable internal space. The measurement is based on the facade wall, the top of which is expressed

by the eave line (Figure 2). Thus attics, the space beneath a sloping roof, are not considered in determinations of height.



**Fig. 2. Wall height guidelines illustrated, note the eave line: a) one story, b) one-and-one-half story, c) two story (after Murphy).**

The fourth massing element is roof type. These are so well known that they need little explanation. The supratypal method utilizes only four generic types for simplicity, subsuming under these all the variants (Figure 3). The four types include flat (F), shed (S), hipped (H, including pyramidal and mansard), and gabled (G, including gambrel and gerkinhead).



**Fig. 3. Generic roof types: H: hipped; G: gable; S: shed; F: flat (after Murphy).**

The last aspect of mass used in describing core supratypes involves the orientation of the core on the site, relative to its facade. Facade is defined as that wall which is the architectural front of the house, facing the road or the street, which is usually but not always more highly decorated. Facades also usually but not always incorporate the main entrance. Orientation is expressed in latitudinal (La), longitudinal (Lo), and non-applicable (Na) terms. There are several core shapes for which orientation is not applicable. Since only two shapes, the square (S) and the rectangular (R), are statistically significant in South Bottoms, orientation will be discussed only for those two here.

For rectangular shapes, if the narrow (gable) end faces the street, the axis of its roof is perpendicular to the street. Its orientation is then termed longitudinal (Lo). If the eave side faces the street, its roof ridge runs parallel to the street and its orientation is described as latitudinal (La). Orientation is always applicable for rectangular cores.

For square shapes (S), where both the front and side dimensions are equal, we would normally consider orientation to be non-applicable (Na). This is true for squares with hipped or pyramidal roofs. However, if the square core is sheltered by a gable roof, the ridge provides an illusion of orientation as though it were rectangular in shape. Therefore, square shapes with gable roofs have orientation recorded in the same fashion as that for rectangular cores.

In summary, core supratypes are external massing categorizations applied to the core structure of houses. Core structure is the predominant mass element which cannot be further subdivided (that portion of the house exclusive of subordinate wings and porches). Five massing aspects of the core are used to derive the supertype—its shape, relative size, height, roof type, and orientation. Particular combinations of these aspects

are designated numerically (S.#). (D. Murphy: South Bottoms Historic District National Register Nomination, 1987, 1-4).

### Supratype Summary

The use of the Core Supratype analysis in the reconnaissance-level survey proved beneficial in that it created an objective process of interpretation for the recording of historic residences. The residential properties documented in the Dixon and Dakota County survey are represented by 128 different supratypes. A numerical designation has been assigned to each of these 128 types (e.g., S.1, S.2, S.3, etc.). A master list of the 128 individual types is included in this report as Appendix 1. However, for purposes of organization, separate analyses of each county have been performed. The author will therefore separate the discussion of the numerically significant house types of Dakota County from that of the numerically significant house types of Dixon County. Listings of the supratypes found in each county are included at the beginning of each discussion.

### Dakota County House Types

The listing of residential properties surveyed in Dakota County utilizes the supratype method of description. As illustrated below, this list indicates a total of 75 core supratypes representing the 292 total residential properties documented within the county.

Each supratype is listed according to its five core descriptors which are found at the headings of each column. The core supratype number is found in the first column followed by the descriptors which are, respectively: core shape (SH), horizontal width in units (SZ), wall height in stories (HT), roof type (RF), and orientation (OR). The total number of the supratype is found in the next column (#), followed by the percentage of that type within Dakota County (% DK) and finally, the percentage of that type within the entire study area of Dixon and Dakota Counties (% T).

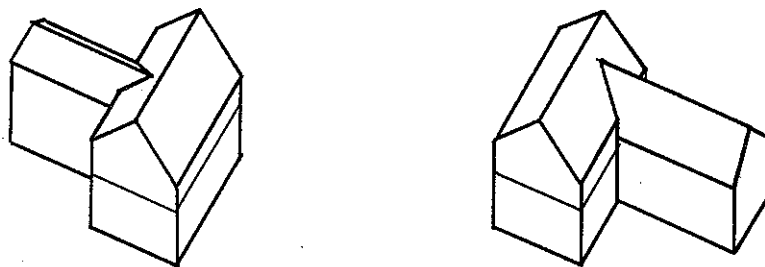
<u>S.Type</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>SZ#</u>	<u>HT</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% DK</u>	<u>% T</u>
S.1	I	.5	1.0	G	Lo	1	.34	.12
S.8	I	.5	2.0	GJ	N	1	.34	.12
S.10	I	.5	2.0	H	N	1	.34	.23
S.12	I	1.0	1.0	G	La	1	.34	.12
S.14	I	1.0	1.5	G	La	1	.34	.12
S.15	I	1.0	1.5	H	N	1	.34	.12
S.16	I	1.0	2.0	G	La	1	.34	.23
S.17	I	1.0	2.0	G	Lo	2	.68	.23
S.25	I	1.5	2.0	H	N	1	.34	.23
S.27	L	.5	1.0	G	Lo	1	.34	.58
S.31	L	1.0	1.0	H	La	1	.34	.12
S.32	L	1.0	1.5	G	Lo	2	.68	.58
S.34	L	1.5	1.0	G	Lo	1	.34	.12
S.36	L	1.5	2.0	H	N	1	.34	.12
S.37	R	.5	1.0	G	La	7	2.40	2.42
S.38	R	.5	1.0	G	Lo	4	1.37	1.50
S.41	R	.5	1.5	G	La	1	.34	1.96
S.42	R	.5	1.5	G	Lo	5	1.71	1.73
S.44	R	.5	2.0	G	Lo	1	.34	.12
S.45	R	.5	2.0	H	La	1	.34	.12
S.46	R	1.0	1.0	G	La	7	2.40	2.54
S.47	R	1.0	1.0	G	Lo	22	7.53	6.00
S.48	R	1.0	1.0	GA	Lo	1	.34	.12
S.49	R	1.0	1.0	GC	La	1	.34	.12
S.50	R	1.0	1.0	GJ	Lo	2	.68	.46
S.51	R	1.0	1.0	H	La	2	.68	.69
S.52	R	1.0	1.0	H	Lo	8	2.74	2.19
S.53	R	1.0	1.0	H	N	1	.34	.23
S.55	R	1.0	1.5	G	La	12	4.11	3.23
S.56	R	1.0	1.5	G	Lo	23	7.88	7.15
S.57	R	1.0	1.5	GJ	Lo	1	.34	.12
S.58	R	1.0	1.5	H	Lo	1	.34	.35
S.59	R	1.0	2.0	G	La	7	2.40	1.15
S.60	R	1.0	2.0	G	Lo	5	1.71	.81
S.61	R	1.0	2.0	H	La	1	.34	.35
S.62	R	1.0	2.0	H	Lo	1	.34	.35
S.63	R	1.5	1.0	G	La	11	3.77	6.57
S.64	R	1.5	1.0	G	Lo	33	11.13	7.16
S.68	R	1.5	1.0	H	La	2	.68	.69
S.69	R	1.5	1.0	H	Lo	6	2.05	2.77
S.72	R	1.5	1.5	G	La	5	1.71	1.96
S.73	R	1.5	1.5	G	Lo	8	2.74	3.23
S.74	R	1.5	1.5	GG	Lo	2	.68	.23
S.75	R	1.5	1.5	GJ	Lo	1	.34	.35
S.80	R	1.5	2.0	G	La	3	1.03	.58
S.81	R	1.5	2.0	G	Lo	5	1.71	1.50
S.84	R	1.5	2.0	H	La	3	1.03	1.27
S.85	R	1.5	2.0	H	Lo	4	1.37	

<u>S.Type</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>SZ#</u>	<u>HT</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% DK</u>	<u>% T</u>
S.86	R	1.5	2.0	H	N	1	.34	.46
S.87	R	1.5	2.0	HT	N	1	.34	.12
S.88	R	2.0	1.0	G	La	1	.34	.23
S.89	R	2.0	1.5	G	La	1	.34	.12
S.90	R	2.0	1.5	G	Lo	1	.34	.12
S.91	R	2.0	2.0	G	La	1	.34	.12
S.92	R	2.0	2.0	G	Lo	1	.34	.12
S.93	R	2.0	2.0	H	La	1	.34	.12
S.95	R	2.0	2.0	H	N	1	.34	.12
S.96	S	1.0	1.0	H	N	5	1.71	2.08
S.97	S	1.0	1.0	HG	N	1	.34	.35
S.98	S	1.0	2.0	H	N	1	.34	.12
S.100	S	1.5	1.0	H	N	3	1.03	1.73
S.101	S	1.5	1.0	HG	N	1	.34	.23
S.103	S	1.5	1.0	HT	N	1	.34	.46
S.110	S	1.5	2.0	H	N	26	8.90	8.07
S.114	S	2.0	2.0	H	N	6	2.05	.81
S.115	S	2.0	2.0	HP	N	1	.34	.12
S.117	T	.5	1.0	G	Lo	1	.34	.35
S.118	T	.5	1.5	G	La	6	2.05	1.38
S.119	T	.5	1.5	G	Lo	4	1.37	2.42
S.120	T	.5	2.0	G	La	1	.34	.23
S.124	T	1.0	1.5	G	La	1	.68	1.04
S.125	T	1.0	1.5	G	Lo	7	2.40	2.88
S.126	T	1.0	1.5	GJ	La	1	.34	.12
S.127	T	1.0	2.0	G	La	1	.34	.46
S.129	T	1.5	1.5	GG	La	1	.34	.12

While 75 various supratypes may seem like a varied lot for 292 total resources, a somewhat more narrow group actually represents the majority of the documented properties. In fact, 16 supratype categories account for 65% of all recorded sites. Furthermore, roughly one-third (34.4%) of all Dakota County houses fit into one of only four supratype categories.

The analysis of supratypal data can lead to an abundance of conclusions worthy of discussion. However, it is the author's intention to illustrate three primary house types. These are: 1) the rectangular gable roof longitudinal, 2) the rectangular gable roof latitudinal, and 3) the two-story hip roofed square.

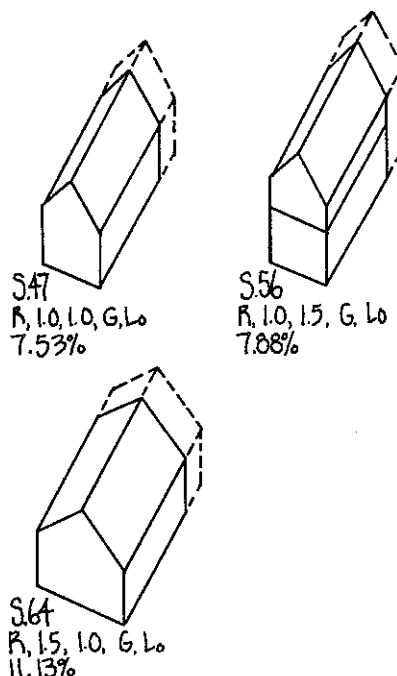
### The Rectangular Gable Roof Longitudinal



**Fig. 4. The rectangular gable roof longitudinal with side wing.**

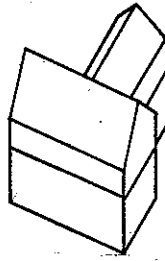
This family of supratypes, composed of 14 various combinations, represents 40.1% of all Dakota County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a rectangular-shaped core covered by a gable roof with the narrow dimension of the core facing the street. In most cases the core is flanked by a shorter side wing containing a one-story entry porch (see Figure 4).

Of the 14 combinations comprising this family, three distinct types are numerically significant. These are: S.64 (11.13%), S.56 (7.88%), and S.47 (7.53%) (see Figure 5).



**Fig. 5. Rectangular gable roof longitudinal house type showing size relationship and percentage of Dakota County total.**

## The Rectangular Gable Roof Latitudinal



**Fig. 6. The rectangular gable roof latitudinal with rear wing.**

This family of supratypes, composed of 10 various combinations, represents 18.9% of all Dakota County house types. While seemingly similar in nature to the preceding example (rectangular gable roof longitudinal) this family is actually quite different in visual appearance. Despite the same proportional massing, the rectangular gable roof latitudinal has been rotated 90 degrees so that the longest dimension of the core is now parallel to the street. The placement of an additional wing has likewise been rotated from an adjacent side to a rear location (Figure 6).

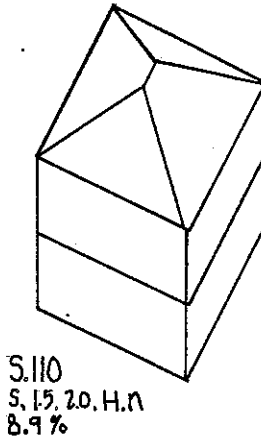
Of the 10 different combinations comprising this family, two particular supratypes appear more frequently. These are: S.55 (4.1%) and S.63 (3.8%) (see Figure 7).



**Fig. 7. Rectangular gable roof latitudinal house type showing size relationship and percentage of Dakota County total.**



## The Two-Story Hipped Roof Square



**Fig. 8. The two-story hipped roof square.**

Also numerically significant among Dakota County house types is supratype S.110, the "popular" two-story square. The two-story square was a popular choice among many Nebraska builders of the early twentieth century. Therefore, it is not surprising that supratype S.110 was the second most frequently documented house form in Dakota County representing 8.9% of all recorded properties. The S.110 consists of a 1.5 unit (20-29 ft.) square core making it the largest of the numerically significant houses of Dakota County. The essential characteristics defining this type are a wide square-shaped core rising to two stories in height and covered with a hipped roof (Figure 8). Additive features common to this type are frontal porches, bay windows, and hipped dormers.

### Dixon County House Types

The listing of residential properties surveyed in Dixon County utilizes the supratype method of description. As illustrated below, this list indicates a total of 103 core supratypes representing the 578 total residential properties documented within the county.

Each supratype is listed according to its five core descriptors which are found at the headings of each column. The core supratype number is found in the first column followed by the descriptors which are, respectively: core shape (SH), horizontal width in unit (SZ), wall height in stories (HT), roof type (RF), and orientation (OR). The total number of the supratype in Dixon County is found in the next column (#), followed by the percentage of that type within Dixon County (% DX), and finally, the percentage of that type within the entire study area of Dixon and Dakota Counties (% T). It should be noted that in three instances, individual descriptors were not discernable to the survey team for rural properties. These three sites were not categorized into supratypes and were removed from the total "pool" of supratypes used in calculating percentages.

<u>S.Type</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>SZ#</u>	<u>HT</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% DX</u>	<u>% T</u>
S.2	I	.5	1.0	H	Lo	1	.17	.12
S.3	I	.5	1.0	H	N	2	.35	.23
S.4	I	.5	1.5	G	N	1	.17	.12
S.5	I	.5	1.5	H	La	1	.17	.12
S.6	I	.5	1.5	H	Lo	1	.17	.12
S.7	I	.5	2.0	G	N	2	.35	.23
S.9	I	.5	2.0	H	La	1	.17	.12
S.10	I	.5	2.0	H	N	1	.17	.23
S.11	I	.5	2.0	HP	N	1	.17	.12
S.13	I	1.0	1.0	G	Lo	1	.17	.12
S.16	I	1.0	2.0	G	La	1	.17	.12
S.18	I	1.0	2.0	G	N	1	.17	.23
S.19	I	1.0	2.0	GG	N	1	.17	.12
S.20	I	1.0	2.0	H	Lo	1	.17	.12
S.21	I	1.0	2.0	H	N	3	.52	.35
S.22	I	1.0	2.0	HG	N	1	.17	.12
S.23	I	1.0	2.0	HP	N	1	.17	.12
S.24	I	1.5	2.0	H	Lo	1	.17	.12
S.25	I	1.5	2.0	H	N	1	.17	.23
S.26	L	.5	1.0	G	La	2	.35	.23
S.27	L	.5	1.0	G	Lo	4	.69	.58

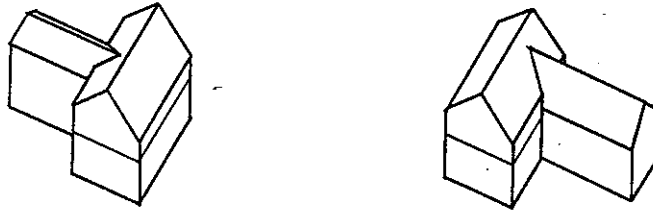
<u>S.Type</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>SZ#</u>	<u>HT</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% DK</u>	<u>% T</u>
S.28	L	.5	1.5	G	La	4	.69	.46
S.29	L	.5	1.5	G	Lo	1	.17	.12
S.30	L	1.0	1.0	G	Lo	3	.52	.35
S.32	L	1.0	1.5	G	Lo	3	.52	.58
S.33	L	1.0	2.0	G	Lo	1	.17	.12
S.35	L	1.5	2.0	H	Lo	1	.17	.12
S.37	R	.5	1.0	G	La	14	2.42	2.42
S.38	R	.5	1.0	G	Lo	9	1.56	1.50
S.39	R	.5	1.0	GJ	La	1	.17	.12
S.40	R	.5	1.0	H	La	1	.17	.12
S.41	R	.5	1.5	G	La	16	2.77	1.96
S.42	R	.5	1.5	G	Lo	10	1.73	1.73
S.43	R	.5	2.0	G	La	1	.17	.12
S.46	R	1.0	1.0	G	La	15	2.60	2.54
S.47	R	1.0	1.0	G	Lo	30	5.19	6.00
S.50	R	1.0	1.0	GJ	Lo	2	.35	.46
S.51	R	1.0	1.0	H	La	4	.69	.69
S.52	R	1.0	1.0	H	Lo	11	1.90	2.19
S.53	R	1.0	1.0	H	N	1	.17	.23
S.54	R	1.0	1.0	HG	Lo	1	.17	
S.55	R	1.0	1.5	G	La	16	2.77	3.23
S.56	R	1.0	1.5	G	Lo	39	6.75	7.15
S.58	R	1.0	1.5	H	Lo	2	.35	.35
S.59	R	1.0	2.0	G	La	3	.52	1.15
S.60	R	1.0	2.0	G	Lo	2	.35	.81
S.61	R	1.0	2.0	H	La	2	.35	.35
S.62	R	1.0	2.0	H	Lo	2	.35	.35
S.63	R	1.5	1.0	G	La	46	7.96	6.57
S.64	R	1.5	1.0	G	Lo	29	5.02	7.04
S.65	R	1.5	1.0	GG	Lo	1	.17	.12
S.66	R	1.5	1.0	GJ	Lo	2	.35	.23
S.67	R	1.5	1.0	GX	Lo	2	.35	.23
S.68	R	1.5	1.0	H	La	4	.69	.69
S.69	R	1.5	1.0	H	Lo	18	3.11	2.77
S.70	R	1.5	1.0	H	N	1	.17	.12
S.71	R	1.5	1.0	HG	Lo	2	.35	.23
S.72	R	1.5	1.5	G	La	12	2.08	1.96
S.73	R	1.5	1.5	G	Lo	20	3.46	3.23
S.75	R	1.5	1.5	GJ	Lo	2	.35	.35
S.76	R	1.5	1.5	GX	La	3	.52	.35
S.77	R	1.5	1.5	GX	Lo	1	.17	.12
S.78	R	1.5	1.5	H	Lo	1	.17	.12
S.79	R	1.5	1.5	H	N	1	.17	.12
S.80	R	1.5	2.0	G	La	2	.35	.58
S.81	R	1.5	2.0	G	Lo	8	1.38	1.50
S.82	R	1.5	2.0	GJ	Lo	2	.35	.23
S.83	R	1.5	2.0	GX	Lo	1	.17	.12
S.84	R	1.5	2.0	H	La	8	1.38	1.27

<u>S.Type</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>SZ#</u>	<u>HT</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% DK</u>	<u>% T</u>
S.85	R	1.5	2.0	H	Lo	8	1.38	1.38
S.86	R	1.5	2.0	H	N	3	.52	.46
S.88	R	2.0	1.0	G	La	1	.17	.23
S.94	R	2.0	2.0	H	Lo	1	.17	
S.96	S	1.0	1.0	H	N	13	2.25	2.08
S.97	S	1.0	1.0	HG	N	2	.35	.35
S.99	S	1.5	1.0	GX	N	1	.17	
S.100	S	1.5	1.0	H	N	12	2.08	1.73
S.101	S	1.5	1.0	HG	N	1	.17	.23
S.102	S	1.5	1.0	HP	N	1	.17	.12
S.103	S	1.5	1.0	HT	N	3	.52	.46
S.104	S	1.5	1.5	G	La	1	.17	.12
S.105	S	1.5	1.5	G	N	2	.35	.23
S.106	S	1.5	1.5	H	N	7	1.21	.81
S.107	S	1.5	1.5	HP	N	1	.17	.12
S.108	S	1.5	2.0	G	La	1	.17	.12
S.109	S	1.5	2.0	GX	N	1	.17	.12
S.110	S	1.5	2.0	H	N	45	7.79	8.07
S.111	S	1.5	2.0	HG	N	1	.17	
S.112	S	1.5	2.0	HP	N	15	2.60	1.73
S.113	S	1.5	2.0	HT	N	3	.52	4.46
S.114	S	2.0	2.0	H	N	1	.17	.81
S.116	T	.5	1.0	G	La	2	.35	.23
S.117	T	.5	1.0	G	Lo	2	.35	.35
S.118	T	.5	1.5	G	La	7	1.21	1.38
S.119	T	.5	1.5	G	Lo	17	2.94	2.42
S.120	T	.5	2.0	G	La	1	.17	.23
S.121	T	.5	2.0	G	Lo	1	.17	.12
S.122	T	1.0	1.0	G	La	1	.17	.12
S.123	T	1.0	1.0	G	Lo	2	.35	.23
S.124	T	1.0	1.5	G	La	7	1.21	1.04
S.125	T	1.0	1.5	G	Lo	18	3.11	2.88
S.127	T	1.0	2.0	G	La	3	.52	.46
S.128	T	1.0	2.0	G	Lo	2	.35	.23

The most significant result found in the analysis of the Dixon County supertype data is its ironic similarity to the results of the Dakota County analysis. Perhaps similarities should be expected for neighboring counties of common ethnic settlement, but the great difference in numbers of recorded properties between the two counties (Dakota: 292 vs. Dixon: 578) suggested the possibility for different results. The similarities begin with what appears to be a heterogenous collection of 103 supratypes representing 578 recorded properties. However, as in Dakota County, a more narrow group of house types represents the majority. In Dixon County, 17 supratypes represent 65% of all houses which is strikingly similar to the 16 supratypes representing an identical 65% in Dakota County. Furthermore, the same 10 supratypes that account for 53% of all recorded house types in Dakota County represent 47% of all recorded house types in Dixon County. This means that a small group of 10 house types account for one-half of all recorded houses in the entire two-county area.

With double the amount of recorded properties, the Dixon County survey suggested a greater potential for variation in the types of numerically significant houses. Yet the three types discussed earlier in Dakota County remain the dominant types of Dixon County. These are, in order of greatest percentage: 1) the rectangular gable roof longitudinal, 2) the rectangular gable roof latitudinal, and 3) the hipped roof square. However, an additional fourth type does appear in significant numbers in Dixon County that did not in Dakota County and therefore must be added to the discussion. This is 4) the tee-shaped gable roof longitudinal.

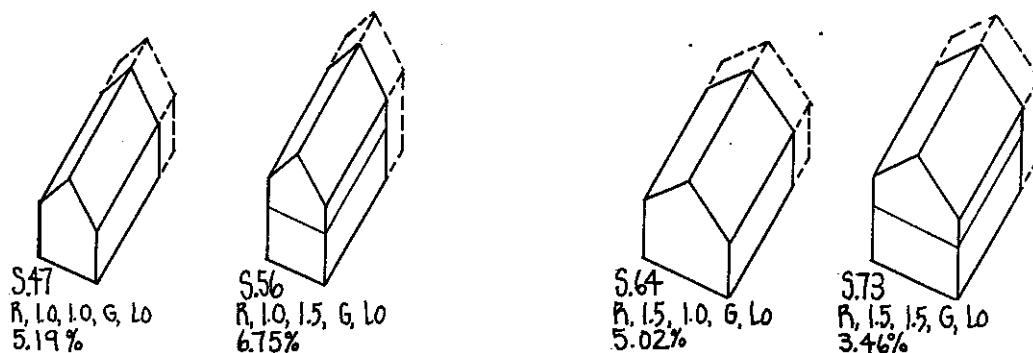
## The Rectangular Gable Roof Longitudinal



**Fig. 9. The rectangular gable roof longitudinal with side wing.**

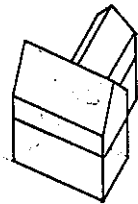
This family of supratypes, composed of 15 different combinations, represents the most frequently documented of all house types recorded in Dixon County (27.4%). With a greater total of documented house types and the subsequent potential for greater variety, it is not surprising that this type does not represent as high a percentage as it did in Dakota County. The essential characteristics, however, have remained the same with the narrow gable end of the rectangular core facing the street. As in Dakota County, an adjacent wide of less height was attached to one side and contained a one-story entry porch (Figure 9).

Of the 15 various combinations, four distinct types are numerically significant. These are: S.56 (6.75%), S.47 (5.19%), S.64 (5.02%), and S.73 (3.46%) (see Figure 10).



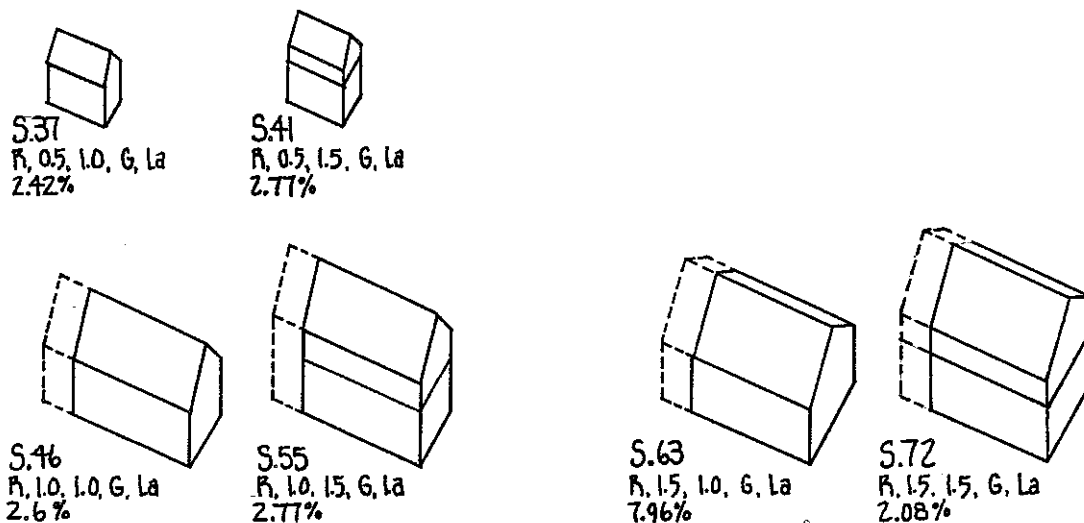
**Fig. 10. Rectangular gable roof longitudinal house type showing size relationship and percentage of Dixon County total.**

## The Rectangular Gable Roof Latitudinal



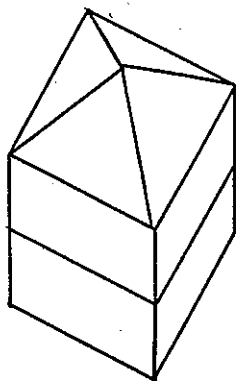
**Fig. 11. The rectangular gable roof latitudinal.**

Consisting of 12 supratype combinations, this family of houses represents 22.5% of all the houses recorded in Dixon County. This house type, the second most prolific group in Dakota County, also represents the second most frequently recorded house in Dixon County. Unlike Dakota County, however, the rectangular gable roof latitudinal family is represented not by two numerically significant supratypes, but by six. This suggests a greater exploration into the derivatives of a basic vernacular form. The variations in width and height developed by the builders of this type are illustrated in Figure 12. The most common among these is supratype S.63: R, 1.5v, 1.0s, G, La. The essential characteristics of this type are the presentation of the longest core dimension parallel to the street and the attached rear wing.



**Fig. 12. Rectangular gable roof latitudinal house type showing size derivatives and percentage of Dixon County total.**

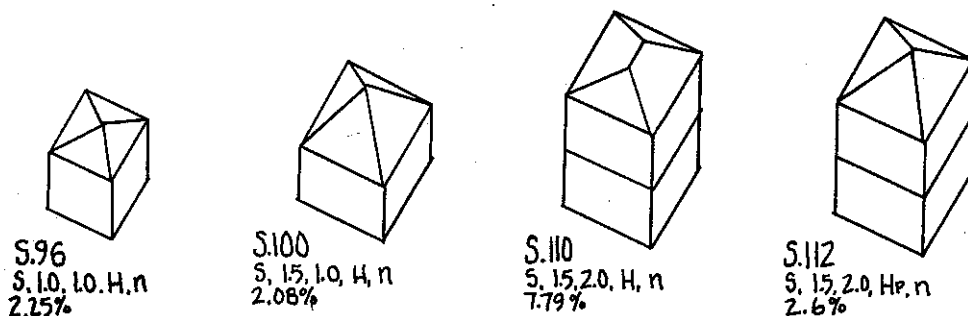
## The Hipped Roof Square



**Fig. 13. The hipped roof square.**

Also numerically significant among Dixon County house types is the "popular" hipped roof square. Impartial to ethnic or geographic boundaries, the hipped roof square proliferated on the early twentieth century Nebraska landscape. The character-defining elements of this type are, quite simply: a square-shaped core covered with one of four varieties of hipped roofs. These four varieties are: hipped, hipped pyramidal, truncated hip, and gabled hip. They all belong to the hipped family with the only difference being the peak of the roof.

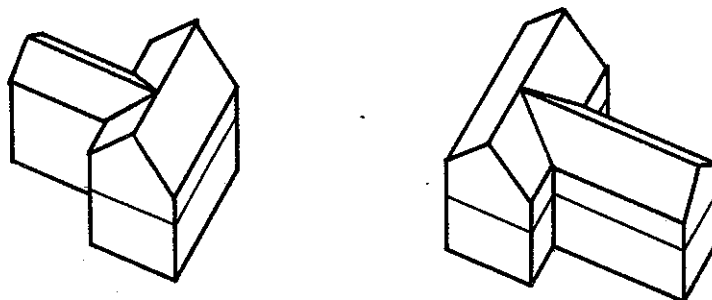
Among the 13 combinations comprising this type, four supratypes numerically significant types emerge. These are: S.110 (7.8%), S.112 (2.6%), S.96 (2.25%), and S.100 (2.1%) (see Figure 14).



**Fig. 14. Hipped roof square shaped house type showing size relationships and percentage of Dixon County total.**



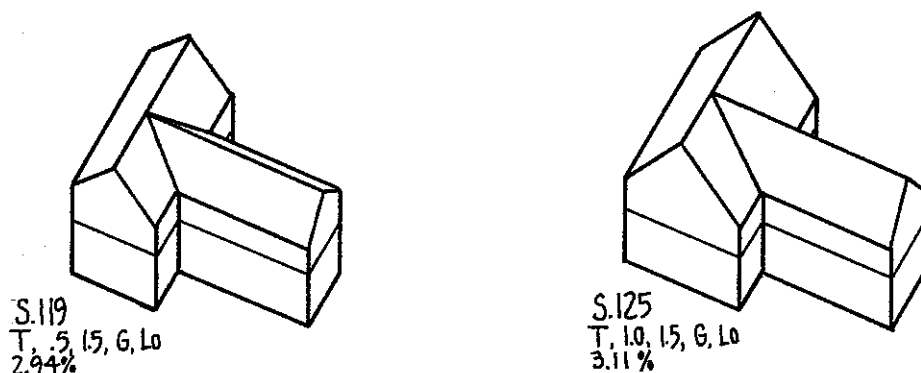
### The Tee-Shaped Gable Roof Longitudinal



**Fig. 15. The tee-shaped gable roof longitudinal.**

This family of supratypes, composed of six different combinations, represents 7.3% of all recorded Dixon County house types. Not recorded to any substantial degree in Dakota County, this group of houses display a T-shaped ground-level outline with equal height perpendicular wings. The longitudinal position of the house allows an unobstructed view of both primary wings. In most cases, the side wing is attached to the center of the adjacent wing and contains a one-story entry porch. This type is distinguished from the rectangle with side wing based on the equal height and matching eave lines of the two external masses (see Figure 15).

Of the six various size combinations, two types emerge as numerically significant. These are: S.125 (3.1%) and S.119 (2.94%) (see Figure 16).



**Fig. 16. Tee-shaped gable roof longitudinal house type showing size relationship and percentage of Dixon County total.**

Note: It could be argued that the R, G, La should not be divided from the R, G, Lo, and if added together, the R, G form would represent a highly significant total of 49.9% in Dixon County and 58.9% in Dakota County. However, the author's basis for separation lies in the fact that these types display greatly different "public" facades despite using the same external mass and are therefore dissimilar in visual character.

### Recommendations For Future Work

The priorities for future work recommended by Save America's Heritage are presented under three categories: 1) NeSHPO National Register follow-up, 2) potential thematic studies, and 3) research studies.

The first of these three categories, the NeSHPO National Register follow-up, is a basic summary of the potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listing activities associated with the Dixon and Dakota County surveys. Save America's Heritage strongly urges the detailed examination of the following topics as illustrated in the separately issued Final Reports. The properties discussed within these reports are those which, based on intensive survey, appear potentially eligible for the NRHP and should be acted upon immediately following the conclusion of this contract.

1. Multiple resource nominations of all the properties identified as relating to the five Historic Contexts developed by Save America's Heritage. These are:
  - Irish-American Immigration in Dixon and Dakota Counties
  - Swedish-American Immigration in Dixon County
  - Danish-American Immigration in Dakota County
  - Northeast Nebraska Intensive Livestock Production in Dixon and Dakota Counties
  - Retail Commerce in Dixon and Dakota Counties.
2. Nomination of all "primary" properties listed in the Preliminary Inventory of Dixon and Dakota County Historic Buildings. The buildings referred to at this time are those which do not fit the five Historic Contexts listed above but which appear potentially eligible under other criteria.

3. The re-examination of the Ponca Historic District in Ponca, Nebraska. While conducting the 1987 survey of Ponca, Save America's Heritage noted the following topics for re-examination:

- Locational errors of contributing properties (e.g., mapping review)
- Update contributing buildings, structures, and objects
- Notation of contributing buildings which are now non-extant
- Potential re-definition of district boundaries.
- Potential increase in contributing buildings, structures, and objects.

#### Potential Thematic Studies

The following priorities for future work recommended by Save America's Heritage are listed thematically. These supplemental themes are ranked in order of priority with the first being highest priority. The two themes listed below were derived from pre-survey research, reconnaissance and intensive-level surveys, and original owner ethnicity.

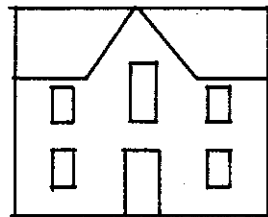
1. German-American Intensive Livestock Production in Dixon and Dakota Counties. In most cases, the properties preliminarily identified in the reconnaissance survey as potential livestock farmsteads were found to have been originally owned by German immigrants. This information was derived from deed research supplying chain of ownership and subsequent census research to determine ethnicity of historic owners. The results of this exercise revealed a preponderance of German-born owners who retained ownership of their livestock farmsteads throughout the period of historic importance.
2. German-American Immigration in Ponca Township, Dixon County, Nebraska. Reconnaissance and intensive-level research has revealed the existence of German-born immigrants settling in Ponca Township from 1880 through 1895. One such immigrant, Ernst Steffin, is known to have built a one-story square brick

house (DX00-1), which in its external massing is similar to other houses located within Ponca Township.

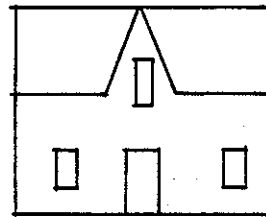
### Research Studies

The final recommendations for future field activity within the study area come under the heading of Research Studies. The implication of this title suggests that further investigation into the following hypotheses may yield information relevant to the context of Nebraska historic architecture. If further research within the boundaries of Dixon and Dakota Counties finds these hypotheses valid, then it is Save America's Heritage recommendation that all subsequent historic building surveys initiated by the State Historic Preservation Office continue the investigation of the following research topics.

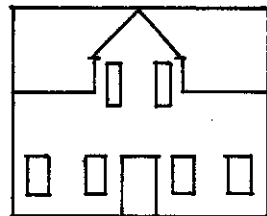
### The Central Gable Wall-Dormer As A Design Motif Of Northern-European Ethnic House Types In Nebraska



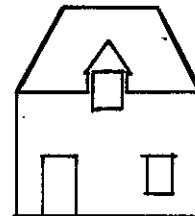
DX00 - 223



WNO2 - 86



DK00 - 173



DK05 - 23

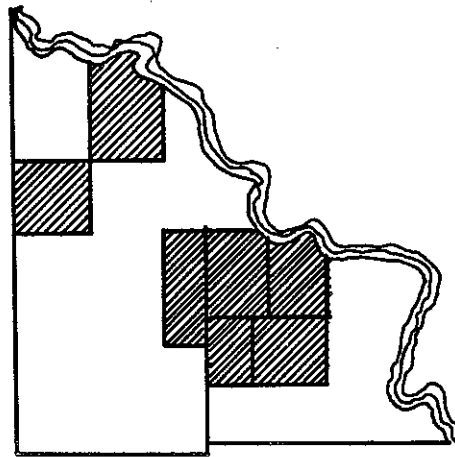
Fig. 17. Wall dormer types of Northern European ethnic association.

It is the recommendation of Save America's Heritage that the NeSHPO investigate the frequency and variation of Northern European ethnic house types incorporating the central gable wall-dormer motif. Research which documents the chain of ownership, potential dates of construction, and birthplaces of potential builders, must be performed to establish the ethnicity of those properties containing central gable wall-dormers. Preliminary assessment of Dixon, Dakota, Washington, and Howard County surveys linked the use of the central gable wall-dormer to North European ethnic subgroups. This includes the existing countries of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Holland.

Therefore, it is Save America's Heritage suggestion that the NeSHPO continue sample research of the above-mentioned information on a minimum of 50 properties exhibiting the central gable wall-dormer motif. The "pool" of sample properties should be located within townships containing relatively large percentages of Northern European-born immigrants. In Dixon and Dakota Counties, these townships are: Hooker, Concord, Spring Bank, Logan, Wakefield, Hubbard, and Omadi. Representative examples of this motif with respect to ethnicity of ownership are illustrated in Figure 17.

In all cases the gable wall-dormers are consistently placed in the center of the "front" facade above a ground-level entry and usually contain a walk-out. The majority of the walk-outs have since been removed or are not in use. Variances in the wall-dormer include two distinct types of gable roof pitches: those that are shallow (WNO7-13, WNOO-115, DKOO-173) and those that are steep (WNO2-86, HWO7). The shallow gable wall-dormer differs from the steep in that the plane of the wall that becomes the dormer extends up further thus breaking the eave line (see Figure 17). The steep gable wall-dormer actually uses the existing eave line in a continuous manner, incorporating the eave line into its steep upward pitch. In the case of the steep gable then, the vertical extension of the front wall plane is totally contained within the triangular shape of the dormer (see Figure 17).

The Settlement Imprint of Irish-American Immigrants in Northern Dakota and  
Dixon Counties



**Fig. 18. Dates of settlement by Irish-born immigrants, 1856-90.  
Dates of settlement by German-born immigrants, 1880-1900.**

The development of this theory and its basis as a project for future study are derived from the concept of **initial occupance** developed by Fred B. Kniffen in his essay "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion" (Common Places: Readings in Vernacular Architecture, D. Upton, Ed.). From Kniffen's observations of house and barn types in the trans-Appalachian area, he has formulated a concept which he labels initial occupance. This concept suggests that the settlement imprint established by the first migrants from eastern seaboard sources is of such strength and duration that it survives even where new ethnic stock has succeeded the original settlers.

The manifestation of this concept is seen in the assimilation of Irish-American house types by German-American cultures settling in north-central and northwestern Dakota County and northeastern Dixon County (Figure 18). During the reconnaissance survey of these areas, a supratypological analysis noting external massing characteristics was objectively recorded. Analysis of this information led to the hypothesis that the traditional vernacular upright-with-wing house form was commonly employed by Irish-born immigrants. Deed and census research was subsequently performed in an effort to prove the Irish ethnicity of the

upright-with-wing properties. While the majority of these properties did prove to be Irish-associated, there was also evidence of German-born immigrants building the upright-with-wing form in precincts heavily populated by Irish-born immigrants (DK00-70, 87, 89).

Therefore, it is the recommendation of Save America's Heritage that any future studies conducted in Dixon and Dakota County address the issue of German assimilation of Irish house types.

## **PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL NRHP PROPERTIES IN DIXON AND DAKOTA COUNTIES**

The Preliminary Inventory is the primary reference list of all properties within Dixon and Dakota Counties that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Therefore, its primary purpose is to define the entire "pool" of historic context and non-historic context resources which appear potentially eligible for listing.

The Preliminary Inventory also fulfills additional roles which include its use as a guide for suggesting future work in the study area and the identification of building types which are no longer extant or never existed within the study area. The analysis of the inventoried data may also provide the NeSHPO with answers to the following questions:

1. What percentage of the total number of sites surveyed were worthy of intensive survey on the basis of their association to an identified historic theme or to a preliminarily identified Historic Context?
2. What percentage of the total number of sites surveyed were worthy of intensive survey as non-historic context sites?
3. What percentage of those sites noted during the field survey as potentially significant were actually found to be significant for:
  - a. Historic context sites?
  - b. Non-historic context sites?

### **Process Of Evaluation**

Two primary reasons exist for the evaluation of the resources documented by the Dixon and Dakota County survey. The first is the identification of properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and the second is the designation of those properties to be preserved by local planning processes. The National Register criterion A, B, C, and D as translated by the Historic Context Reports shall be the basis for evaluation. (For an elaboration of these criteria,



see the section Criteria for Evaluation on page 71.) Evaluation of historic resources will be made with reference to the historic contexts established during survey planning. This involves identifying the historic context to which a property relates and deciding how it does or does not fit into the context.

Save America's Heritage originally viewed the assembling of the Preliminary Inventory as a two-step process consisting of survey and review. However, as outlined below, a refined methodology has evolved from previous survey experience which now involves several levels of evaluation. What has emerged is a more in-depth compilation of potential NRHP sites using a variety of historical and contemporary resources.

- ☐ Initial base list of potentially eligible properties derived from review of reconnaissance survey documentation.
- ☐ Review of contact sheets and site descriptions performed to add or delete base-list properties.
- ☐ Land atlas research documenting historic chain of ownership (1891, 1911, 19250 for rural base-list properties.
- ☐ Deed, mortgage, and mechanic's lien research performed to develop list of original owners on all base-list properties.
- ☐ Research 1880, 1900, and 1910 census records to determine possible ethnic association of original owners of base-list properties.
- ☐ Review all published county, church, and centennial histories, with particular emphasis on historic building citations.
- ☐ Contact local historical societies for input on histories of base-list properties.

- ☐ Second base-list review with application of criterion to derive lists of sites to be intensively surveyed and sites that are not.
- ☐ Derive further significance through intensive field survey and define final list of potentially eligible properties.

### The Ethnic Dilemma

Save America's Heritage does not believe that, in the execution of a reconnaissance survey, a principal investigator can **factually** state that a particular house is of Irish, Swedish, or Danish origin. Therefore, the initial base lists of ethnically potential NRHP sites were extremely preliminary in the sense that some sites, after further investigation, were shifted into other ethnic categories or deleted from the Historic Context Inventory and added to the non-context Preliminary Inventory. An unassociated category was developed in response to this dilemma which consisted of those properties not believed to initially have any association with the three ethnic groups. However, these sites exhibited the potential of being added to the ethnic lists if further research was found linking them to any of the three cultures.

In summary, it must be understood that the original ethnic base lists consisted of those properties most suspicious of being Irish, Swedish, or Danish based on the census research delineating areas of their settlement in conjunction with the anticipated property type outlined in the Historical Context Reports.

### Criteria For Evaluation

If the ultimate goal of the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey is indeed the identification of properties worthy of National Register listing, then the definitions and criteria established by the NRHP become the primary concepts by which the significance of a historic property is evaluated.

The National Register defines a historic property as a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in American history,

architecture, engineering, archeology, and culture. Historic Contexts Reports are developed by the survey team which define the essential aspects of a theme considered historically significant to the study area. A historic context is a broad pattern of historical development in a community or its region, that may be represented by historic resources. The use of historic contexts provides a mechanism for translating the broad National Register criteria into locally meaningful terms. For example, the National Register criteria allow any property that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past to be regarded as eligible for listing, but it is the historic contexts of the area that define who such people were (p. 55, Nat. Reg. Bulletin, No. 24, V. 5, Dept. of the Interior). With this in mind, the National Register criteria translated into local meaning by the Historic Context Reports are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

For those properties relating to the Historic Contexts contained within this contract, significance must be derived through the direct

association of a property to the essential historical basis of the context as developed in the Historic Context Report. That is, the establishment of a property as a built representative of the historical pattern defined in the Historic Context Report. This procedure was fairly objective and quantifiable. In essence, this involves identifying the historic context or contexts to which a property might relate and then deciding if and how it does--or does not--fit into the context. The Historic Context Report ultimately becomes the decision-making tool for the organization of the documented historic resources.

In conjunction with this, Save America's Heritage has developed an additional set of criteria to aid in the evaluation of context-associated properties. It must be understood that these additional criterion do not replace the Historic Context Report as the main evaluative tool, but are used simply as an aid in selecting properties most worthy of intensive survey among those which fit the context. These secondary criteria are:

1. Level of ethnicity: Used to prove ethnic association in terms of direct European immigrant, U.S.-born immigrant stock, and second generation U.S.-born immigrant stock.
2. Integrity: The degree of authenticity of the historic identity.
3. Generational ownership: Multi-generational ownership of individual property by the original homesteading family.
4. Aesthetic consciousness: Categorization of building types into one of four style-conscious levels: folk, popular, academic, and high style.

This secondary set of criteria were applied by Save America's Heritage to the reconnaissance inventory for two reasons:

1. As an aid in the establishment of Irish, Danish, and Swedish house types, and
2. To select properties for intensive survey which represent a cross-section of stylistic consciousness.

**Topical Listing Of Dixon And Dakota County  
Historic Sites Potentially Eligible For Listing  
In The National Register Of Historic Places**

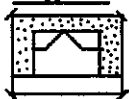
The topical listing that follows is an enumeration of all historic sites documented during the reconnaissance survey of Dixon and Dakota Counties which appear potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This list was derived from pre- and post-intensive survey evaluations and contains both the **non-context** and **context-related** properties within the study area. The inventories of those sites associated with the five Historic Contexts identified by the NeSHPO prior to the survey and included in this contract are:

1. Northeast Nebraska Intensive Livestock Production in Dixon and Dakota Counties,
2. Retail Commerce in Dixon and Dakota Counties,
3. Swedish-American Immigration in Dixon County,
4. Irish-American Immigration in Dixon and Dakota Counties, and
5. Danish-American Immigration in Dakota County.

For detailed summaries of these context-related properties, please refer to the intensive data contained in the separately issued Final Reports.

The somewhat generous inclusion of properties in the inventories is a reaction to a fear of exclusiveness. If a property of which nothing is previously known can be included in the published inventory at a preliminary stage, that is, before further evaluation by NeSHPO staff, then it is assured of at least a minimum level of documentation and will not be lost in the depths of the history card files.

**Legend:**



DK00-1 (with photo): NeHBS site number for properties of top priority within study area for pursuit of NRHP.

DK00-2 (without photo): NeHBS site number for properties which contribute to this historic character but are of secondary priority with respect to listing. NRHP

DK00-3: (see Retail Commerce Final Report). Top priority site intensively surveyed with association to five Historic Contexts.

**Preliminary Inventory of Potential  
NRHP Sites in Dakota County**

**RELIGION**

**Denominations/Sects/Faiths:**

**Roman Catholic:**

- DK04-1: St. Patrick's Church (see Irish-American Final Report)  
DK04-2: St. Patrick's Rectory (see Irish-American Final Report)  
DK04-3: St. Catherine's Academy (see Irish-American Final Report)  
DK04-4: Providence Hall (see Irish-American Final Report)

**United Methodist:**



DK02-18: United Methodist Church, Homer.  
North side John St., between Fourth &  
Fifth.

Frame, gable roof church with pedimented  
stained glass windows and fluted corner  
pilasters. Retains historic integrity.

- DK01-15: United Methodist Church, Dakota City, N.E.C. Locust &  
Sixteenth

**Lutheran Church:**



DK01-1: Immanuel Lutheran Church,  
Dakota City, S.W.C. 15th & Hickory

Listed in the National Register of  
Historic Places, 1969.

**Presbyterian:**

- SK05-39: First Presbyterian Church, 1952, South Sioux City

**Missionary:**



DK05-72: Faith Missionary Church, ca. 1900. South Sioux City, N.W.C. 21st and A St.

Rare representative of early religious building in South Sioux City. Frame construction with gable roof and central bell tower entry.

**Cemeteries:**



DK00-78: St. John's Cemetery, 1856. Rural Dakota County.

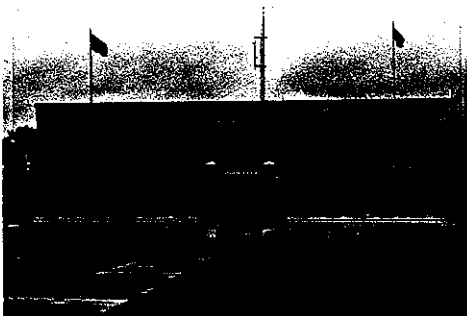
Cemetery containing remains of original St. John's colony established in 1856 by Irish-born immigrants.

DK00-60: Abandoned cemetery, Danish ethnicity, ca. 1880.

DK00-98: Jopp Cemetery, German ethnicity, ca. 1892.

**POLITICAL SYSTEM**

**County:**



DK01-3: Dakota County Courthouse, Dakota City, N.S. Highway 35 between 16th & 17th.

Completed in 1940, the Dakota County Courthouse incorporates motifs of the Art-Deco style and is an important symbol of county-based government.

## ASSOCIATION

### Service:

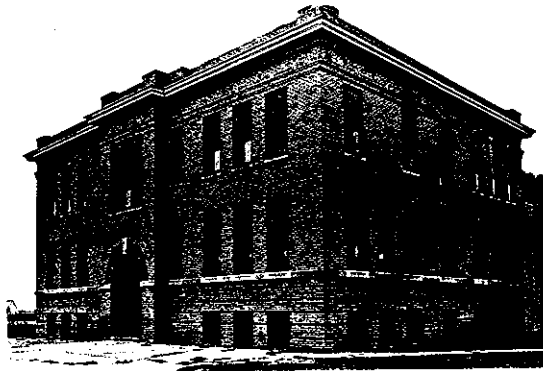


DK01-18: Dakota City Masonic Hall, 1915.  
S.W.C. Highway 35 and Fifteenth St.

Two-story concrete block Association Hall symbolic of 1920s community service group. Central entry with polychromatic quoins.

## EDUCATION

### Schooling:



DK01-5: Dakota City Public School,  
N.S. Locust St. between 18th & 19th  
Sts.

Completed in 1912, the Dakota City Public School is a significant example of early 20th century educational building. Art Deco auditorium addition.

DK00-142: School District # (see Irish-American Final Report)

DK04-3: St. Catherine's Academy (see Irish-American Final Report)

### Enrichment:

#### Libraries:

DK05-42: South Sioux City Public Library, South Sioux City

#### Museums:

DK00-1: Cornelius O'Connor house and Combs School, Dakota County.  
Listed in NRHP 1977, functions as Dakota County Historical Society.



## AGRICULTURE

### General Farming:



DK00-24: Ulysses Bridenbaugh farmstead.  
Ca. 1893, rural Dakota County.

8 contributing features.

Born in Pennsylvania, Ulysses Bridenbaugh arrived in Dakota County in 1867 and founded significant general agriculture farmstead.



DK00-47: William Holsworth farmstead.  
Ca. 1884, rural Dakota County.

5 contributing features.

A prominent educator and orator, Holsworth claimed property in 1867 and constructed home in early 1880s.



DK00-31: Farmstead, rural Dakota County.

2 contributing features.

Purportedly built in 1867, this frame house and accompanying farm is a significant example of early agricultural settlement in Dakota County.



DK00-70: Charles Karst farmstead. Ca.  
1882, rural Dakota County.

7 contributing features.

Charles Karst (U.S.-born German stock) established significant example of general agriculture farm in northeastern Dakota County.

- DK00-45: Farmstead, rural Dakota County, 6 contributing features
- DK00-56: Johnson farmstead, rural Dakota County, 1 contributing feature
- DK00-87: John Krueger farmstead, German, 3 contributing features
- DK00-89: Herman Roost farmstead, German, 2 contributing features
- DK00-101: Farmstead, rural Dakota County, 3 contributing features
- DK00-114: Oscar Webster farmstead, 7 contributing features
- DK00-50: Andrew Hansen farmstead (see Danish-American Final Report)
- DK00-90: Dillon farmstead (see Irish-American Final Report)
- DK00-168: Dennison farmstead (see Irish-American Final Report)
- DK00-169: Casey farmstead (see Irish-American Final Report)
- DK00-170: Mahon farmstead (see Irish-American Final Report)
- DK00-162: Twohig farmstead (see Irish-American Final Report)

Northeast Nebraska Intensive Livestock Production:

- DK00-22: Fred Beerman farmstead, rural Dakota County, ca. 1928
- DK00-34: Ludwig Kipper farmstead (see NNILP Final Report)
- DK00-37: Thomas Clapp Livestock Barn, rural Dakota County
- DK00-100: Anton Wilke farmstead (see NNILP Final Report)
- DK00-112: Joachim Betcke farmstead, 7 contributing features
- DK00-113: Bengt Bonderson farmstead (see NNILP Final Report)
- DK00-118: Livestock farmstead, rural Dakota County, 11 contributing features
- DK00-143: Claus Henry Thomsen farmstead, ca. 1894, 5 contributing features

COMMERCE

Retail:

- DK03-16: Edwards & Bradford Lumber (see Retail Commerce Final Report)

## TRANSPORTATION

### Rail:



DK00-3: Jackson C.B.&Q. Depot. Ca. 1890, relocated to present site.  
1 contributing building.  
Significant example of rail influence on settlement of northern Dakota County.



DK01-2: Dakota City C.&N.W. Depot. Ca. 1906, abandoned.  
1 contributing building.  
Significant representative of railroad industry in eastern Dakota County.

### Steam Vehicles:

DK00-48: Agricultural steam engine, ca. 1920, Georgesen farmstead

## UTILITIES

### Water:

DK05-49: South Sioux City Public Water System, Art Deco style

## SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

### Land Use:

#### Religious Groups:

DK01-1,2,3,4: Jackson Catholic enclave (see Irish-American Final Report)

Clustering:

Town Dwellings:



DK05-17: House, South Sioux City, ca. 1880. 313 East 18th St. 1 contributing building. Two-story brick house with segmental window openings and hipped roof. Significant example of early home building of South Sioux City in late 19th century.



DK05-23: Hans Vigen house, ca. 1887. 207 East 18th St., South Sioux City. 1 contributing building. Purportedly built in 1887 by Norwegian-born Hans Vigen, this frame house represents settlement of northeast Dakota County.



DK05-41: T. G. Steinke house, ca. 1900. 200 East 20th St. 2 contributing buildings. Significant example of turn-of-the-century vernacular house. Retains physical integrity.



DK06-15: Louis Greenfield house, 1914. 404 Dakota St. 1 contributing building. Emerson, Dakota County. Constructed by Louis Greenfield in 1914 and subsequently sold to Christian Fey. Represents early 20th century settlement of Emerson.



DK06-16: Frank Temple house, ca. 1910.  
411 Dakota St., Emerson.  
2 contributing buildings.  
Eclectic frame house symbolic of early  
20th century settlement of Emerson.

- DK02-11: Hans Anderson house (see Danish-American Final Report)
- DK02-8: Fred Ochander house, ca. 1895, 2 contributing buildings
- DK02-17: House, ca. 1905, 1 contributing building
- DK03-12: House, vernacular, 1 contributing building
- DK04-9: House, ca. 1880, 2 contributing buildings
- DK05-44: House, ca. 1910, 2 contributing buildings
- DK05-58: House, ca. 1905, 1 contributing building
- DK05-86: House, ca. 1910, 1 contributing building
- DK06-17: House, ca. 1905, 1 contributing building

#### Rural Dwellings:



DK00-16: George Leamer house, 1878.  
Rural Dakota County. 3 contributing  
features. Purportedly constructed in  
1878 by George Leamer (Pennsylvania  
German) with bricks made on site.  
Significant example of late 18th century  
settlement.

- DK00-48: Christina Pedersen house (see Danish-American Final Report)
- DK00-155: Frame farmhouse, 2 contributing buildings

**Preliminary Inventory of Potential  
NRHP Sites in Dixon County**

**RELIGION**

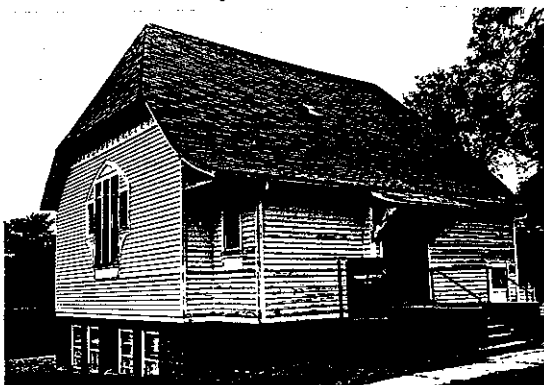
**Denominations/Sects/Faiths:**

**Friends/Quakers:**



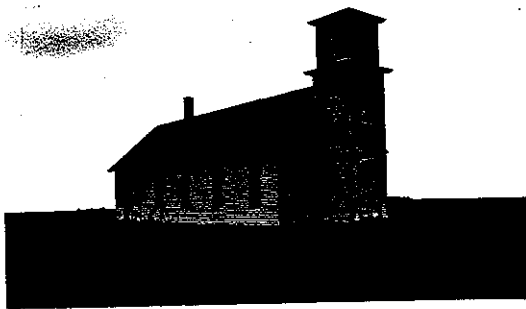
**DX00-30:** Springbank Friends Church, 1916. Rural Dixon County, 2 contributing features. Established in the mid-1880s by Quakers settling in central Dixon County. Present church and cemetery constructed in 1916.

**Presbyterian:**



**DX04-49:** First Presbyterian Church, 1888. Northwest corner Third & Logan, Emerson. 1 contributing building. Organized in 1882 with present church building constructed in 1888. Significant example of oldest denomination in Emerson.

**Lutheran:**



**DX00-120:** Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, School, and Cemetery. 4 contributing features. Original church constructed 1884, later becoming school with completion of 1898 present-day church.



DX01-2: First Lutheran Church, 1913. S.W.C. Highway 9 & Fifth St., Allen. 2 contributing buildings. Completed in 1913, the First Lutheran Church and parsonage (1915) represents early 20th century religious architecture.



DX05-4: Trinity Lutheran Church, 1905. S.S. Douglas St. between 1st and 2nd St., Martinsburg. 1 contributing building. Organized in October of 1875, Trinity Lutheran is the oldest Missouri Synod Lutheran church in the state.

DX06-1: Zion Lutheran Church, Maskell, NE

#### Methodist:



DX01-40: First Methodist Church, 1917. S.E. corner, 4th & Grove, Allen. 2 contributing buildings. Completed in 1917, the First Methodist Church is a significant example of ecclesiastical architecture in central Dixon County.



DX03-4: Dixon Methodist Church, W.S. Conway St., between 3rd & 4th St., Dixon. 1 contributing building. Originally constructed as Compbellite Church, purchased by Methodist in 1906 and relocated in 1908.

DX10-20: Waterbury Methodist Church, 1899, P. Bannon, Contractor

Catholic:

DX03-15: St. Ann's Catholic Church, Dixon, 1894. 2 contributing buildings.

Congregationalists:

DX07-28: First Congregational Church, Newcastle, 1903, J. P. Eisentraut, Architect. 1 contributing building.

Cemeteries:

DX00-203: St. Patrick's Cemetery, Daily Township, 1874  
Church (1882) non-extant

DX00-207: Daily Cemetery, Daily Township, 1874

**AESTHETIC SYSTEMS**

Decorative Arts:



DX04-3-8: Emerson Town Park centrally located fountain, 1929 and four corner portals, 1928. Plus concrete harp statuary. Excellent design and craftsmanship represented in objects of community decoration.



## POLITICAL SYSTEMS

### Federal:



DX04-16: Emerson City Auditorium, 1939. W.S. Main St., between 1st and 2nd St. 1 contributing building. Significant local example of W.P.A. building program. Incorporates Art Deco motifs in brick false front structure.

### County:

DX08-40: Dixon County Courthouse, Ponca, original two-story courthouse constructed in 1883, W.P.A. three-story addition built 1939.

### Town:



DX06-11: Maskell Town Hall, ca. 1909. S.W.C. Main & First St., Maskell. 1 contributing building. Important example of early 20th century town government.

## ASSOCIATION

### Special Interest:

DX08-9 & 29: Ponca Historical Society and Cook Blacksmith Shop, Ponca

DX01-30: Dixon County Historical Society, Allen

## EDUCATION

### Schooling:

#### Elementary and Middle:



DX00-195: Sunnyside School, 1916. 1 contributing building. Completed in 1916, Sunnyside School Dist. #49 also served in later years as a township hall. Survives as example of rural educational system.

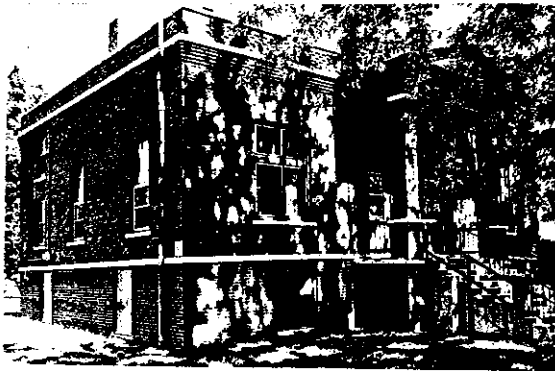
- DX00-206: School District #48 (see Irish-American Final Report)
- DX00-245: Ferndale School District #45, ca. 1885, relocated twice.
- DX00-259: Woodland School District #4, ca. 1890, relocated.
- DX04-2: Sacred Heart Catholic School, 1917, Wm. Steele, Architect. Two-story brick structure with gabled parapet projecting entry and gabled parapet dormers. Lacks integrity.
- DX06-2: Maskell Public School, 1914, now a residence.

#### Elementary, Middle, and Secondary:

- DX01-17: Allen High School, 1918, R. A. Bradley & Co., Architects
- DX07-36: Newcastle Public School, 1921, Colby, Westerlind and Reynolds, Architects, H. M. Singer, General Contractor.

### Enrichment:

#### Libraries:



DX09-140: Graves Public Library, 1915. N.S. Third St., between Hiland & Johnson Sts. One-story brick structure with pedimented gable portico. Built by founder of Wakefield, Philo Graves.

## DIVERSION

### Fairs:

DX08-57: Days of 56 Fairgrounds, Ponca. 4 contributing features.

### Travel and Tourism:

Ponca State Park

## AGRICULTURE

### General Farming:



DX00-129: Farmstead, ca. 1905.

4 contributing buildings.

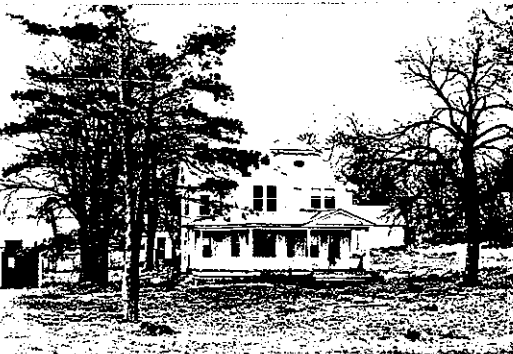
Located in southwestern Dixon County, the vernacular buildings comprising this farmstead are typical of general farming agriculture.



DX00-159: Farmstead, ca. 1895.

6 contributing buildings.

Despite abandonment, this farmstead represents a significant late 19th century composition of ag-related vernacular buildings.



DX00-186: Farmstead, ca. 1905.

9 contributing buildings.

This central Dixon County farmstead is significant for its association with general farming agriculture.



DX00-225: Farmstead, ca. 1900.

11 contributing features.

The significance of this farmstead lies in the overall retention of the historic components and visual character typical of general farming agriculture.

- DX00-12:       Peterson/Anderson farm (see Swedish-American Final Report)
- DX00-43:       Farmstead, 9 contributing features
- DX00-52:       Farmstead, 5 contributing features
- DX00-72:       Farmstead, 9 contributing features
- DX00-94:       Farmstead, 5 contributing features
- DX00-204:      Donahoe farmstead (see Irish-American Final Report)
- DX00-205:      Blatchford farmstead (see Irish-American Final Report)
- DX00-208:      Lillie York farmstead, 3 contributing features
- DX00-210:      Dougherty farmstead (see Irish-American Final Report)
- DX00-220:      Bennett farmstead, Irish, 4 contributing features
- DX00-221:      Rasmussen farmstead (see Danish-American Final Report)
- DX00-234:      Bennett farmstead (see Irish-American Final Report)
- DX00-241:      Farmstead, 7 contributing features
- DX00-260:      Heald farmstead, 10 contributing features
- DX00-264:      Farmstead, 4 contributing features

#### **NORTHEAST NEBRASKA INTENSIVE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION**

- DX00-27:       Schutte-Casey farmstead (see NNILP Final Report)
- DX00-49:       Steecker farmstead (see NNILP Final Report)
- DX00-61:       Schoech-Moseman farmstead (see NNILP Final Report)
- DX00-69:       Peter Anderson farmstead (see NNILP Final Report)
- DX00-77:       Lash farmstead, 9 contributing features
- DX00-78:       Fansher/Paulson Livestock Barns
- DX00-145:      Echtenkamp farmstead (see NNILP Final Report)
- DX00-147:      Frederickson farmstead (see NNILP Final Report)

- DX00-167: Frame hoghouse, plus 9 contributing features  
 DX00-172: Farmstead, 13 contributing features

Livestock Breeding:



DX09-130: Ezra Boeckenhauer farm, 1911. West edge Wakefield on Second St. The Boeckenhauer (German) farm is locally significant for its role in the breeding and sale of purebred Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs.

COMMERCE

Wholesale:

- DX01-47: Lindahl Creamery, Allen. Frame, false-front creamery.

Grain Elevators:

- DX07-23: Abandoned elevator, Newcastle  
 DX09-29: Felco Elevator, Wakefield, ca. 1911  
 DX10-4: Abandoned elevator and office, Waterbury, ca. 1895  
 DX10-16: Abandoned elevator, Waterbury, ca. 1895

Banking:

- DX03-5: Farmers State Bank, Dixon. Classical revival, ca. 1910.  
 DX08-1: Security State Bank, Ponca. Listed in NRHP 1976.  
 DX08-2: Bank of Dixon County, Ponca, 1901. Listed in NRHP 1976.  
 DX09-37: First National Bank, Wakefield, ca. 1915  
 DX10-6: Abandoned bank, Waterbury, ca. 1910.

Retail:

- DX01-35: Lindahl General Store (see Retail Commerce Final Report)  
 DX01-48: Wilson Dry Goods (see Retail Commerce Final Report)  
 DX03-19: Sparks General Store (see Retail Commerce Final Report)

- DX07-1: Ross Blacksmith & Livery (see Retail Commerce Final Report)
- DX07-8: Miller Auto Dealers (see Retail Commerce Final Report)
- DX09-28: Shumway/Ekeroth & Sar Lumber (see Retail Commerce Final Report)
- DX09-36: Long's Drug Store, Wakefield, ca. 1895
- DX09-38: Wendel Buick & Ford (see Retail Commerce Final Report)

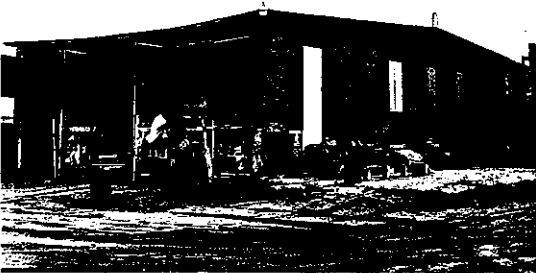
## TRANSPORTATION

### Roads:



DX04-20: State Highway 9 bridge. Southern access to Emerson on Highway 9. 2 contributing structures. The Emerson Highway 9 bridge is significant for its association with early automobile transportation in Dixon County.

### Rail:



DX04-32: Railroad Roundhouse, ca. 1890. S. end of State St. adjacent railroad bed. Serving the Union Pacific and Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroads, this roundhouse symbolizes the importance of rail industry in Dixon County.



DX04-1: Omaha Road Station Depot, Emerson, ca. 1895

DX09-2: Railroad Depot, 1882. N. end of Main on R.R. tracks, Wakefield. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad depot is an important representative of freight and public transportation in southern Dixon County.

## COMMUNICATION

### Postal:



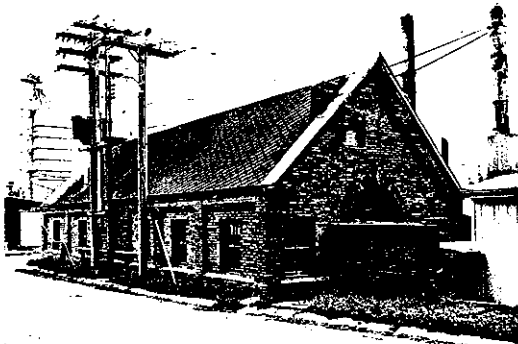
DX06-7: Maskell Post Office, ca. 1908. N.W. corner 2nd & Main St., Maskell. Originally constructed as the Maskell State Bank, this false-front structure is indicative of vernacular Main Street architecture.

### Newspaper:

DX08-27: Nebraska Journal-Leader, Ponca, established 1871

## UTILITIES

### Electricity:



DX04-72: Emerson Utility Building. S. side intersection of Front & State St. 1 contributing building. One-story brick structure incorporating romantic decorative details. Symbolic of local utility industries.

## SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

### Clustering:

#### Town Dwellings:



DX03-3: House, ca. 1910. S.W. corner 4th & Conway St., Dixon. 1 contributing building. One-story concrete block house with central front bay dormer. Represents early 20th century settlement in Dixon County.



DX04-43: William Mines house, ca. 1920. S.W. corner 2nd & Logan St., Emerson. 1 contributing building. One-story bungalow-style house. Purportedly built by railroad executive using stuccoed railroad ties.



DX04-56: House, ca. 1900. N.S. 6th between State & Logan, Emerson. 2 contributing buildings. Two-story frame house with attached two-story doric column porch. Symbolic of early 20th century town settlement.



DX06-4: Lewis Colbensen house, ca. 1907. S.W. corner 3rd & Walnut St., Maskell. 1 contributing building. Constructed by Colbensen (Norwegian-born) with establishment of Maskell, this house represents vernacular town settlement.



DX06-6: House, ca. 1915. W.S. Oak between 1st & 2nd St., Maskell. 1 contributing building. One-story concrete block house significant for association with local community settlement.





DX06-18: House, ca. 1915. W.S. Oak between 1st & 2nd St., Maskell. 2 contributing buildings. Identical to DX06-6, this house exists as a physical representative of early 20th century town settlement.



DX09-56: John D. Haskell house, ca. 1890. N.W. corner 4th & Johnson, Wakefield. 1 contributing building. Highly decorative two-story house significant for its association with prominent Wakefield banker and landowner.



DX09-100: Dr. B. T. Harman house, ca. 1900. N.E. corner 4th & Michener St., Wakefield. 3 contributing buildings. Two-story popular square form symbolic of Wakefield house type and town settlement systems.



DX09-113: Graves-Shumway house, ca. 1891. N.W. corner 3rd & Maple, Wakefield. 1 contributing building. Two-story Italianate-style brick house. Home of founder of Wakefield.

- DX04-15: Two-story frame square house, Emerson, ca. 1900
- DX04-67: Danielson-Linafelter house, Emerson, ca. 1890
- DX04-70: One-story brick house, Emerson, ca. 1900
- DX04-77: Two-story brick house, Emerson, ca. 1920

- DX07-11: Gibbs-Dougherty house (see Irish-American Final Report)
- DX07-35: Simon Andreassen house, Newcastle, ca. 1900
- DX09-25: John Johnson house (see Swedish-American Final Report)
- DX09-26: Dr. Levinus Lansing house, Wakefield, ca. 1890
- DX09-27: Farnham-Quimby house, Wakefield, ca. 1890
- DX09-43: Eph Anderson house (see Swedish-American Final Report)
- DX09-57: Chas. W. Long house, Wakefield, ca. 1890
- DX09-61: O. E. Martin house, Wakefield, ca. 1900
- DX09-62: Two-story frame house, Wakefield, ca. 1900
- DX09-69: F. L. Donelson house (see Swedish-American Final Report)
- DX09-89: C. J. Anderson house (see Swedish-American Final Report)
- DX09-95: Wm. Davies house, Wakefield, ca. 1890
- DX09-97: C. A. Johnson house (see Swedish-American Final Report)
- DX09-139: Elisha Eddy house, Wakefield, ca. 1885
- DX09-141: F. L. Shoop house, Wakefield, Queen Anne, ca. 1895

#### Rural Dwellings:



DX00-1: Ernst Steffin house, 1882.  
1 contributing building. Completed in 1882 by Prussian-born Ernst Steffin, this house represents early rural settlement of northern Dixon County.



DX00-185: Brick farmhouse, ca. 1885.

2 contributing buildings.  
Two-story brick farmhouse is a significant local example of late 19th century rural settlement.



DX00-202: Henry Lux house, ca. 1890. 1 contributing building. Included for its unique decorative interpretation of basic one and one-half story square house. Also associated with German-American ethnicity.



DX00-251: Frame house, ca. 1890. 1 contributing building. One-story vernacular frame house retains physical integrity and represents rural fringe settlement of Ponca village.



DX00-262: Frame house, ca. 1900. Two-story frame house indicative of rural farm settlement. Employs popular square form with side bay and symmetrical gables.

- DX00-25: Matthew McMullen house, concrete block, ca. 1915  
 DX00-170: Frame house, 3 contributing buildings, ca. 1890  
 DX00-189: Brick house, 3 contributing buildings, ca. 1885  
 DX00-222: Anthony Blatchford house (see Irish-American Final Report)  
 DX00-223: Jacob Nielsen house (see Irish-American Final Report)  
 DX00-250: Frame house, 1 contributing building, ca. 1895

## INVENTORY OF ETHNIC SUBGROUPS

### Anglo-European:

#### Irish:

<u>Context</u>	<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>
Religion	DK04-2	St. Patrick's Rectory
Religion	DK04-1	St. Patrick's Church

<u>Context</u>	<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>
Religion	DK04-3	St. Catherine's Academy
Religion	DK04-4	Providence Hall
Education	DK00-142	School 1878
Agriculture	DK00-168	John Dennison farmhouse, ca. 1885
Agriculture	DK00-169	Patrick Casey farmhouse, ca. 1885
Agriculture	DK00-170	John Mahon farmhouse, ca. 1886
Agriculture	DK00-162	Patrick Twohig farmhouse, 1881
Agriculture	DK00-83	Ball-Dugan farmstead
Agriculture	DK00-90	Dillon farmstead, ca. 1895
Settlement Systems	DX07-11	Thomas Dougherty house, ca. 1905
Agriculture	DX00-234	Patrick Bennet Sr. & Jr. farmstead, ca. 1877
Religion	DX00-203	St. Patrick's Church, 1884, non-extant
Agriculture	DX00-204	The Donahoe farmstead, ca. 1895
Education	DX00-206	School Dist. #14, 1878
	DX00-207	Daily Branch Cemetery, 1875
Agriculture	DX00-210	Phillip Dougherty farmstead, ca. 1890
Agriculture	DX00-220	L. H. Bennett farmstead, ca. 1911
Agriculture-ILP	DX00-27	Maurice Casey farmstead, ca. 1914

Central European:

German:

<u>Context</u>	<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>
Agriculture	DK00-70	Charles Karst farmstead, ca. 1882
Agriculture	DK00-87	John Krueger farmstead, ca. 1888
Agriculture	DK00-89	Herman Roost farmstead, ca. 1889
NNILP	DK00-143	Asmus Thomsen farmstead, ca. 1884
Agriculture	DX00-202	Henry Lux farmstead, ca. 1879
Agriculture	DX09-130	The Boeckenhauer farm, ca. 1911
Agriculture	DX00-78	Jacob Paulson farmstead, ca. 1913
Religion	DX00-120	Immanuel Lutheran Church, School, Cemetery, 1892
Agriculture	DK00-34	Ludwig Kipper farmstead, ca. 1880

<u>Context</u>	<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>
Agriculture-ILP	DK00-100	Anton & Wilhelm Wilke farmstead, ca. 1886
Agriculture-ILP	DK00-112	Joakim & William Betcke farmstead, ca. 1874
Agriculture-ILP	DX00-27	J. H. Schutte farmstead, ca. 1902
Agriculture-ILP	DX00-49	Wilhelm & Ernest Steecker farmstead, ca. 1895
Agriculture-ILP	DX00-61	Schoech/Moseman farmstead, ca. 1888
Agriculture-ILP	DX00-145	W. H. Echtenkamp farmstead, ca. 1893

Northern European:

Danish:

<u>Context</u>	<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>
Settlement Systems	DK00-48	Christina Pedersen house, 1905
Agriculture	DX00-221	Peter Rasmussen farmstead, 1904
Agriculture	DX00-223	Jakob Nielsen farmstead, 1904
Settlement Systems	DK02-11	Hans Andersen house, ca. 1898
Agriculture	DK00-56	George Johnson farmstead, ca. 1907
Agriculture	DK00-50:	Andrew Hansen farmstead, ca. 1885
Agriculture	DK00-173	George Pederson farmstead, 1882
Agriculture	DK00-101	Mads Hansen farmstead, ca. 1894

Swedish:

<u>Context</u>	<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>
Settlement Systems	DX09-25	John M. Johnson house, ca. 1890
Settlement Systems	DX09-89	Anderson/Johnson house, ca. 1916
Settlement Systems	DX09-97	C. A. Johnson house, ca. 1903
Settlement Systems	DX09-69	F. L. Donelson house
Agriculture	DX00-12	Peterson-Anderson farmstead, ca. 1890
Agriculture	DX00-69	Peter Anderson farmstead, ca. 1886
Agriculture	DX00-147	The Frederickson farmstead, ca. 1901
Agriculture	DK00-113	Bengt Bonderson farmstead, ca. 1891
Retail Commerce	DX01-35	Lindahl General Store, 1913

<u>Context</u>	<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>
Retail Commerce	DX09-28	Ekeroth-Sar Lumber Yard, 1909
Retail Commerce	DX09-38	Wendel Buick & Ford, 1928

Norwegian:

<u>Context</u>	<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>
Settlement Systems	DX07-35	Simon Andreassen house, ca. 1899
Settlement Systems	DK05-23	Hans Vigen house, 1887

Anglo-American:

<u>Context</u>	<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>
Agriculture	DK00-114	C. B. Gurnsey farmstead, ca. 1901
Agriculture	DK00-47	Wm. Holsworth farmstead, ca. 1874
Settlement Systems	DK06-15	Louis Greenfield house, ca. 1914
Settlement Systems	DK06-16	Frank Temple house, ca. 1905
Settlement Systems	DK06-17	E. J. Smith house, ca. 1893
Retail Commerce	DX07-1	Ross Blacksmith & Livery Shop, 1896
Agriculture	DX00-205	Maurice Blatchford farmstead, ca. 1907
Settlement Systems	DX09-56	John D. Haskell house, 1889
Settlement Systems	DX09-61	Martin/Powell house, ca. 1892
Settlement Systems	DX09-95	Wm. Davies house, ca. 1890
Agriculture	DX00-260	Emmitt Heald farmstead, ca. 1891
Settlement Systems	DX09-100	Dr. B. T. Hapman house, ca. 1898
Settlement Systems	DX09-113	Philo Graves house, ca. 1891
Settlement Systems	DX09-139	Elisha Eddy house, ca. 1883
Agriculture	DK00-24	Ulysses Bridenbaugh, ca. 1893
Retail Commerce	DX01-48	Wilson Dry Goods Store, ca. 1905
Retail Commerce	DX03-19	Sparks General Store, ca. 1896
Retail Commerce	DX09-28	Shumway Lumber, ca. 1883
Retail Commerce	DX09-36	Long's Drug Store, 1887
Agriculture	DK00-37	Thos. Clapp farmstead, ca. 1870

**APPENDIX 1**

Dixon and Dakota County Supratype Master List

<u>S.Type</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>SZ#</u>	<u>HT</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% T</u>
S.1	I	.5	1.0	G	Lo	1	.12
S.2	I	.5	1.0	H	Lo	1	.12
S.3	I	.5	1.0	H	N	2	.23
S.4	I	.5	1.5	G	N	1	.12
S.5	I	.5	1.5	H	La	1	.12
S.6	I	.5	1.5	H	Lo	1	.12
S.7	I	.5	2.0	G	N	2	.23
S.8	I	.5	2.0	GJ	N	1	.12
S.9	I	.5	2.0	H	La	1	.12
S.10	I	.5	2.0	H	N	2	.23
S.11	I	.5	2.0	HP	N	1	.12
S.12	I	1.0	1.0	G	La	1	.12
S.13	I	1.0	1.0	G	Lo	1	.12
S.14	I	1.0	1.5	G	La	1	.12
S.15	I	1.0	1.5	H	N	1	.12
S.16	I	1.0	2.0	G	La	2	.23
S.17	I	1.0	2.0	G	Lo	2	.23
S.18	I	1.0	2.0	G	N	1	.12
S.19	I	1.0	2.0	GG	N	1	.12
S.20	I	1.0	2.0	H	Lo	1	.12
S.21	I	1.0	2.0	H	N	3	.35
S.22	I	1.0	2.0	HG	N	1	.12
S.23	I	1.0	2.0	HP	N	1	.12
S.24	I	1.5	2.0	H	Lo	1	.12
S.25	I	1.5	2.0	H	N	2	.23
S.26	L	.5	1.0	G	La	2	.23
S.27	L	.5	1.0	G	Lo	5	.58
S.28	L	.5	1.5	G	La	4	.46
S.29	L	.5	1.5	G	Lo	1	.12
S.30	L	1.0	1.0	G	Lo	3	.35
S.31	L	1.0	1.0	H	La	1	.12
S.32	L	1.0	1.5	G	Lo	5	.58
S.33	L	1.0	2.0	G	Lo	1	.12
S.34	L	1.5	1.0	G	Lo	1	.12
S.35	L	1.5	2.0	H	Lo	1	.12
S.36	L	1.5	2.0	H	N	1	.12
S.37	R	.5	1.0	G	La	21	2.42
S.38	R	.5	1.0	G	Lo	13	1.50
S.39	R	.5	1.0	GJ	La	1	.12
S.40	R	.5	1.0	H	La	1	.12
S.41	R	.5	1.5	G	La	17	1.96
S.42	R	.5	1.5	G	Lo	15	1.73
S.43	R	.5	2.0	G	La	1	.12
S.44	R	.5	2.0	G	Lo	1	.12
S.45	R	.5	2.0	H	La	1	.12
S.46	R	1.0	1.0	G	La	22	2.54



<u>S.Type</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>SZ#</u>	<u>HT</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% T</u>
S.47	R	1.0	1.0	G	Lo	52	6.00
S.48	R	1.0	1.0	GA	Lo	1	.12
S.49	R	1.0	1.0	GC	La	1	.12
S.50	R	1.0	1.0	GJ	Lo	4	.46
S.51	R	1.0	1.0	H	La	6	.69
S.52	R	1.0	1.0	H	Lo	19	2.19
S.53	R	1.0	1.0	H	N	2	.23
S.54	R	1.0	1.0	HG	Lo	1	.12
S.55	R	1.0	1.5	G	La	28	3.23
S.56	R	1.0	1.5	G	Lo	62	7.15
S.57	R	1.0	1.5	GJ	Lo	1	.12
S.58	R	1.0	1.5	H	Lo	3	.35
S.59	R	1.0	2.0	G	La	10	1.15
S.60	R	1.0	2.0	G	Lo	7	.81
S.61	R	1.0	2.0	H	La	3	.35
S.62	R	1.0	2.0	H	Lo	3	.35
S.63	R	1.5	1.0	G	La	57	6.57
S.64	R	1.5	1.0	G	Lo	61	7.04
S.65	R	1.5	1.0	GG	Lo	1	.12
S.66	R	1.5	1.0	GJ	Lo	2	.23
S.67	R	1.5	1.0	GX	Lo	2	.23
S.68	R	1.5	1.0	H	La	6	.69
S.69	R	1.5	1.0	H	Lo	24	2.77
S.70	R	1.5	1.0	H	N	1	.12
S.71	R	1.5	1.0	HG	Lo	2	.23
S.72	R	1.5	1.5	G	La	17	1.96
S.73	R	1.5	1.5	G	Lo	28	3.23
S.74	R	1.5	1.5	GG	Lo	2	.23
S.75	R	1.5	1.5	GJ	Lo	3	.35
S.76	R	1.5	1.5	GX	La	3	.35
S.77	R	1.5	1.5	GX	Lo	1	.12
S.78	R	1.5	1.5	H	Lo	1	.12
S.79	R	1.5	1.5	H	N	1	.12
S.80	R	1.5	2.0	G	La	5	.58
S.81	R	1.5	2.0	G	Lo	13	1.50
S.82	R	1.5	2.0	GJ	Lo	2	.23
S.83	R	1.5	2.0	GX	Lo	1	.12
S.84	4	1.5	2.0	H	La	11	1.27
S.85	R	1.5	2.0	H	Lo	12	1.38
S.86	R	1.5	2.0	H	N	4	.46
S.87	R	1.5	2.0	HT	N	1	.12
S.88	R	2.0	1.0	G	La	2	.23
S.89	R	2.0	1.5	G	La	1	.12
S.90	R	2.0	1.5	G	Lo	1	.12
S.91	R	2.0	2.0	G	La	1	.12
S.92	R	2.0	2.0	G	Lo	1	.12
S.93	R	2.0	2.0	H	La	1	.12
S.94	R	2.0	2.0	H	Lo	1	.12

<u>S.Type</u>	<u>SH</u>	<u>SZ#</u>	<u>HT</u>	<u>RF</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>% T</u>
S.95	R	2.0	2.0	H	N	1	.12
S.96	S	1.0	1.0	H	N	18	2.08
S.97	S	1.0	1.0	HG	N	3	.35
S.98	S	1.0	2.0	H	N	1	.12
S.99	S	1.5	1.0	GX	N	1	.12
S.100	S	1.5	1.0	GX	N	1	.12
S.101	S	1.5	1.0	HG	N	2	.23
S.102	S	1.5	1.0	HP	N	1	.12
S.103	S	1.5	1.0	HT	N	4	.46
S.104	S	1.5	1.5	G	La	1	.12
S.105	S	1.5	1.5	G	N	2	.23
S.106	S	1.5	1.5	H	N	7	.81
S.107	S	1.5	1.5	HP	N	1	.12
S.108	S	1.5	2.0	G	La	1	.12
S.109	S	1.5	2.0	GX	N	1	.12
S.110	S	1.5	2.0	H	N	70	8.07
S.111	S	1.5	2.0	HG	N	1	.12
S.112	S	1.5	2.0	HP	N	15	1.73
S.113	S	1.5	2.0	HT	N	4	.46
S.114	S	2.0	2.0	H	N	7	.81
S.115	S	2.0	2.0	HP	N	1	.12
S.116	T	.5	1.0	G	La	2	.23
S.117	T	.5	1.0	G	Lo	3	.35
S.118	T	.5	1.5	G	La	12	1.38
S.119	T	.5	1.5	G	Lo	21	2.42
S.120	T	.5	2.0	G	La	2	.23
S.121	T	.5	2.0	G	Lo	1	.12
S.122	T	1.0	1.0	G	La	1	.12
S.123	T	1.0	1.0	G	Lo	2	.23
S.124	T	1.0	1.5	G	La	9	1.04
S.125	T	1.0	1.5	G	Lo	25	2.88
S.126	T	1.0	1.5	GJ	La	1	.12
S.127	T	1.0	2.0	G	La	4	.46
S.128	T	1.0	2.0	G	Lo	2	.23
S.129	T	1.5	1.5	GG	La	1	.12

## **APPENDIX 2**

**Percent of Total Population for All Foreign-Born and U.S.-Born Persons  
in Dakota County in 1880**

	Covington Pct.	Covington Village	Dakota Pct.	Dakota City	Omadi Pct.	St. Johns, Summit & Pigeon Creek Pcts.
<b>Foreign Born:</b>						
Austria	—	—	0.46	—	—	—
Bohemia	—	—	0.46	0.85	—	—
Denmark	—	—	0.93	0.85	9.71	0.65
Canada (Engl.)	9.80	7.81	2.78	2.97	3.53	5.54
England	—	2.34	3.70	2.97	2.21	0.49
France	—	—	—	—	0.22	—
Germany	—	—	(0.46)	(0.42)	—	(1.95)
Central Germany	—	(2.34)	—	—	—	—
South Germany	—	(0.78)	(2.31)	(2.54)	(0.66)	—
North Germany	—	—	(0.46)	(1.27)	(0.66)	—
East Germany	(3.00)	(2.34)	(7.41)	(3.39)	(2.87)	—
Total Germany	5.88	5.46	10.64	7.62	4.19	1.95
Ireland	13.73	3.91	1.85	1.27	2.43	33.39
Norway	—	0.78	0.46	0.42	3.09	—
Scotland	—	0.78	—	0.42	1.99	0.98
Sweden	3.92	0.78	0.46	—	1.32	0.16
Switzerland	—	—	—	0.42	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	0.22	—
Total Foreign Born	33.33	21.86	21.74	17.79	28.91	43.16
<b>U.S. Born:</b>						
Mid-Atlantic	31.37	21.09	38.89	30.08	17.88	14.98
Midwest	27.45	41.41	28.70	32.63	39.74	29.80
Nebraska	5.88	3.13	4.63	7.63	6.40	8.79
New England	—	10.16	4.17	4.66	4.64	1.14
Plains	—	—	—	0.42	0.22	0.16
South	1.96	2.34	1.85	6.78	1.77	1.14
West	—	—	—	—	0.44	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	0.81
Total U.S. Born	66.66	78.13	78.24	82.20	71.09	56.82
Total % U.S. and Foreign Born	99.99	99.99	99.98	99.99	100.00	99.98
Total Population	51	128	216	236	453	614

Percent of Total Population for All Foreign-Born and U.S.-Born Persons  
in Dakota County in 1900

	Covington Pct.	(South Sioux City) Covington	Dakota Pct.	Dakota Village	Emerson Pct.	Emerson Village	Hubbard Pct.	Hubbard Village	Homer Village	Omadi Pct.	Pigeon Creek Pct.	St. Johns Pct.	Goodwin Village	Jackson Village
<b>Foreign Born:</b>														
Austria	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.45	—	—
Bohemia	0.45	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	2.27	—	—	—	1.36	—	—
Denmark	0.89	1.20	1.85	2.35	1.13	1.28	15.45	4.55	2.59	13.06	1.73	5.00	1.20	0.51
Canada (Engl.)	—	1.80	3.40	3.02	—	3.85	2.85	—	0.52	0.71	0.58	0.91	7.23	3.57
Canada (Fr.)	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.24	—	1.36	—	—
England	1.34	1.40	0.93	0.67	—	1.28	—	—	3.11	2.14	0.58	0.91	0.40	1.53
France	—	—	0.31	—	—	—	0.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	17.41	4.21	16.67	8.39	40.98	17.95	7.72	13.64	1.55	7.13	13.29	1.36	1.61	—
Ireland	0.45	2.00	0.93	0.34	2.63	—	13.82	9.09	0.52	1.19	6.36	10.91	20.88	20.91
Norway	—	1.00	—	1.01	1.13	3.85	—	—	—	0.24	0.58	—	0.40	1.02
Russia	—	—	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotland	0.45	0.40	—	0.34	—	—	—	—	—	0.95	—	—	—	—
Sweden	0.89	2.81	0.31	2.01	7.89	3.85	0.41	—	—	1.19	2.31	—	—	—
Switzerland	1.79	0.40	0.31	—	1.88	—	—	2.27	—	0.24	—	0.45	—	—
Wales	—	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.51
Other	—	0.40	0.62	0.67	—	—	0.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Foreign Born</b>	<b>24.12</b>	<b>17.02</b>	<b>25.64</b>	<b>18.80</b>	<b>55.64</b>	<b>32.06</b>	<b>41.07</b>	<b>31.82</b>	<b>8.29</b>	<b>27.09</b>	<b>25.43</b>	<b>22.71</b>	<b>31.72</b>	<b>28.05</b>
<b>U.S. Born:</b>														
Mid-Atlantic	11.61	12.83	18.21	18.46	8.27	15.38	5.28	9.09	16.06	7.84	13.29	7.27	4.82	11.22
Midwest	40.63	51.50	24.07	36.58	24.06	32.05	23.58	29.55	51.81	34.92	38.73	34.09	20.08	27.04
Nebraska	19.20	12.83	27.78	22.15	10.15	14.10	28.46	20.45	21.24	23.75	19.08	27.27	40.56	26.53
New England	2.23	1.20	1.54	1.01	0.38	1.28	0.81	2.27	0.52	2.38	1.16	1.82	2.41	3.06
Plains	0.45	3.01	1.54	1.34	1.50	1.28	0.41	—	0.52	2.14	1.73	3.64	—	3.57
South	0.89	1.00	1.23	1.68	—	3.85	—	—	1.04	1.66	0.58	2.73	0.40	—
West	0.45	0.60	—	—	—	—	0.41	4.55	0.52	0.24	—	—	—	—
Other	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.27	—	—	—	0.45	—	0.51
<b>Total U.S. Born</b>	<b>75.90</b>	<b>82.97</b>	<b>74.37</b>	<b>81.22</b>	<b>44.36</b>	<b>67.94</b>	<b>58.95</b>	<b>68.18</b>	<b>91.71</b>	<b>72.93</b>	<b>74.57</b>	<b>77.27</b>	<b>68.27</b>	<b>71.93</b>
<b>Total % U.S. and Foreign Born</b>	<b>100.02</b>	<b>99.99</b>	<b>100.01</b>	<b>100.02</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.02</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.02</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>99.98</b>	<b>99.99</b>	<b>99.98</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>196</b>

**Percent of Total Population for All Foreign-Born and U.S.-Born Persons  
in Dakota County in 1910**

	Covington Pct.	(South Sioux City) Covington	Dakota Pct.	Dakota City	Emerson Pct.	Emerson Village	Nacora Village	Hubbard Pct.	Hubbard Village	Homer Village	Omadi Pct.	Pigeon Creek Pct.	St. Johns Pct.	Jackson Village	Summit Pct.
<b>Foreign Born:</b>															
Denmark	0.97	0.49	4.09	0.70	3.70	0.91	---	23.48	13.21	1.65	12.77	8.41	8.44	2.78	0.43
Canada (Engl.)	0.49	0.98	2.23	2.46	---	---	---	1.52	2.83	0.41	0.54	1.77	1.33	2.78	3.43
Canada (Fr.)	---	---	---	0.35	0.67	0.91	---	0.76	---	---	0.27	---	---	---	---
England	0.97	1.64	0.74	1.05	---	1.82	---	0.38	---	1.24	1.63	---	1.33	---	1.29
France	---	0.16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.56	---
Germany	20.87	4.26	14.50	7.72	34.01	23.64	33.33	4.92	2.83	1.24	---	17.26	1.33	0.56	4.72
Ireland	---	0.66	1.12	---	1.01	1.82	---	3.41	4.72	1.65	0.27	1.77	6.22	9.44	3.00
Norway	---	0.33	0.37	0.70	1.01	0.91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.86
Russia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.44	---	---
Ger. from Russia	---	---	---	---	1.35	0.91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Scotland	---	0.33	---	---	0.34	---	---	---	---	---	0.54	---	---	---	---
Sweden	0.97	1.64	0.74	---	3.37	1.82	---	0.76	0.94	---	0.27	1.77	---	---	0.43
Switzerland	---	0.16	---	---	---	---	---	0.38	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	<u>0.49</u>	<u>0.16</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>0.70</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>0.91</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>0.38</u>	<u>1.89</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total Foreign Born	24.76	10.81	23.79	13.68	45.46	33.65	33.33	35.99	26.42	6.19	16.29	30.98	19.09	16.12	14.16
<b>U.S. Born:</b>															
Mid-Atlantic	5.83	11.48	11.90	14.74	5.39	2.73	---	2.65	5.66	9.09	4.62	3.54	7.11	5.00	4.29
Midwest	40.29	58.03	17.10	31.23	24.92	43.64	33.33	26.89	21.70	47.52	38.32	30.09	23.11	30.00	28.76
Nebraska	25.24	10.00	42.75	35.79	22.56	20.00	33.33	31.44	39.62	35.12	33.70	30.53	44.89	43.89	45.49
New England	1.94	0.33	---	0.35	0.34	---	---	0.76	0.94	---	2.17	1.33	2.22	1.11	1.29
Plains	0.97	3.60	2.60	2.81	0.67	---	---	1.52	3.77	1.65	1.90	3.10	1.78	3.33	3.00
South	0.49	3.44	1.12	0.70	0.34	---	---	---	---	---	2.45	0.44	1.33	---	2.15
West	---	1.31	0.37	---	0.34	---	---	0.38	---	---	0.27	---	0.44	0.56	---
Other	<u>0.49</u>	<u>0.98</u>	<u>0.37</u>	<u>0.70</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>0.38</u>	<u>1.89</u>	<u>0.41</u>	<u>0.27</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>0.85</u>
Total U.S. Born	75.25	89.17	76.21	86.32	54.56	66.37	66.66	64.02	73.58	93.79	83.70	69.03	80.88	83.89	85.83
Total % U.S. and Foreign Born	100.01	99.98	100.00	100.00	100.02	100.02	99.99	100.01	100.00	99.98	99.99	100.01	99.97	100.01	99.99
Total Population	206	610	269	285	297	110	9	264	106	242	368	226	225	180	233

Percent of Total Population for All Foreign-Born and U.S.-Born Persons  
in Dixon County in 1880

	Ponce Pct.	Ponce City	Ionis Pct.	Newcastle Pct.	Hooker Pct.	North Bend Pct.	Silver Creek Pct.	Daily Pct.	Summer Hill Pct.	Otter Creek Pct.	Clarks Pct.	South Crick Pct.	Galena Pct.	Logan Pct.	Springbank Pct.
<b>Foreign Born:</b>															
Austria	---	---	---	5.65	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bohemia	0.36	0.30	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canada (Engl.)	3.57	2.41	17.33	4.03	5.76	3.39	0.55	3.85	3.30	1.18	10.17	2.41	9.30	4.67	7.32
Canada (Fr.)	---	---	---	---	---	6.78	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
England	1.43	0.30	---	0.81	---	3.39	1.64	3.08	5.49	---	1.69	6.02	2.32	2.80	0.49
France	---	---	---	---	---	1.69	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.16	1.87	---
Germany	(2.14)	(2.41)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Central	---	(0.90)	---	(0.81)	---	---	---	(0.77)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South	---	(0.30)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	(3.61)	---	(0.93)	---
North	---	---	---	---	---	---	(3.28)	(0.77)	(1.10)	---	(1.69)	---	---	---	---
East	(3.57)	(1.81)	---	(8.06)	(7.19)	(1.69)	(20.22)	(3.08)	---	---	---	(2.41)	(5.81)	8.41	---
Rhineland	(0.36)	(2.11)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Germany	6.07	7.53	---	8.87	7.19	1.69	23.50	4.62	1.10	---	1.69	6.02	5.81	---	---
Ireland	5.00	3.61	5.33	36.29	12.23	5.08	4.92	30.77	6.59	42.35	3.39	3.61	17.44	6.54	11.22
Norway	---	---	---	---	38.85	16.95	1.09	0.77	10.99	---	1.69	---	---	---	---
Russia (Ger.)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.30	---	---	---	8.14	---	---
Scotland	0.36	0.30	---	0.81	---	---	0.55	---	---	---	1.69	1.20	---	0.93	0.98
Sweden	---	---	---	---	5.76	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Switzerland	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.55	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wales	---	0.30	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Denmark	---	---	---	---	---	3.39	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.53	---	---	---	---	---
Total Foreign Born	16.79	14.75	22.66	56.46	62.60	42.36	32.80	43.09	30.77	47.06	20.32	19.26	44.17	25.22	20.01
<b>U.S. Born:</b>															
Mid-Atlantic	22.86	31.93	22.67	16.13	10.07	27.12	18.58	15.38	20.88	16.47	25.42	43.37	10.47	31.78	20.96
Midwest	46.43	48.19	32.00	17.74	24.46	27.12	42.62	28.46	43.96	35.29	44.07	36.14	36.05	38.32	50.73
Nebraska	4.29	1.20	4.00	6.45	---	1.69	1.64	---	1.10	---	---	---	---	---	1.46
New England	5.36	3.00	16.00	---	1.44	5.08	1.09	0.77	3.30	---	10.17	1.20	6.98	2.80	3.41
Plains	---	0.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South	3.93	0.50	2.67	3.23	0.72	---	3.28	12.31	---	1.18	---	---	2.33	0.93	3.41
Other	0.36	---	---	---	0.72	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total U.S. Born	83.23	85.32	77.34	43.55	37.41	59.32	67.24	56.92	69.24	52.94	79.66	80.71	55.83	73.83	79.99
<b>Total % U.S. and Foreign Born</b>															
	100.02	100.07	100.00	100.01	100.01	101.68	100.04	100.01	100.01	100.00	99.98	99.97	100.00	99.05	100.00
Total Population	280	332	75	124	139	59	183	130	91	85	59	83	86	107	205

Percent of Total Population for All Foreign-Born and U.S.-Born Persons  
in Dixon County in 1900

	Clark Pct.	Callena Pct.	Logan Pct.	Concord (Dixon Village)	Concord Pct.	Silver Creek Pct.	Daily Pct.	Emerson Village	Emerson Pct.	Wahkefield Village	Wahkefield Pct.	Hooker Pct.	Newcastle Village	Newcastle Pct.	Ionia Pct.	Spring Bank Pct.	Ponce City	Ponce Pct.	Otter Creek Pct.	Allen Village
<b>Foreign Born:</b>																				
Austria	1.58	0.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bohemia	1.05	0.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.67	—	—	—	0.49	—	—
Denmark	1.05	0.66	1.47	3.92	2.28	0.69	—	2.68	—	1.61	3.48	2.36	1.02	—	1.11	4.69	—	0.24	0.81	1.37
Canada (Engl.)	1.05	4.31	—	4.90	0.98	0.34	1.20	2.01	6.17	1.38	0.35	2.62	2.04	4.67	5.59	0.59	1.29	0.98	1.21	1.37
Canada (Fr.)	0.53	0.33	—	0.98	0.65	—	—	1.67	0.44	—	0.35	—	1.53	—	2.79	—	—	—	—	—
England	3.16	2.33	—	—	0.33	1.03	1.60	0.33	0.44	2.99	1.39	1.31	1.53	—	0.56	2.93	1.93	1.46	—	2.05
France	—	0.33	0.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	12.63	11.96	22.29	0.98	19.87	13.10	2.40	10.03	33.48	6.21	18.47	7.85	3.57	9.33	0.56	2.35	8.68	10.49	3.24	0.68
Ireland	2.11	7.64	—	2.94	1.93	2.76	9.60	2.34	4.85	0.92	—	3.14	8.16	12.67	3.91	1.47	2.09	3.17	6.07	0.68
Norway	1.05	4.98	—	1.96	0.33	0.69	—	0.67	—	0.23	—	17.05	5.10	—	—	—	0.32	—	0.81	—
Ger. Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	0.34	0.40	—	—	0.46	0.35	—	1.02	—	—	0.59	—	—	—	—
Sweden	2.63	1.00	30.79	—	22.48	—	—	4.68	3.96	13.33	32.06	6.54	1.02	—	1.12	8.50	1.13	—	2.43	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.67	0.88	—	—	0.26	—	—	—	—	—	0.24	—	—
Other	—	0.66	—	0.98	0.33	0.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.29	—	—	—	0.68
<b>Total Foreign Born</b>	<b>26.84</b>	<b>34.86</b>	<b>55.14</b>	<b>16.66</b>	<b>49.20</b>	<b>19.64</b>	<b>15.20</b>	<b>25.08</b>	<b>51.54</b>	<b>27.59</b>	<b>56.45</b>	<b>41.13</b>	<b>24.99</b>	<b>29.34</b>	<b>15.64</b>	<b>21.41</b>	<b>15.44</b>	<b>17.07</b>	<b>14.57</b>	<b>6.83</b>
<b>U.S. Born:</b>																				
Mid-Atlantic	5.26	6.98	2.93	10.78	8.79	9.66	8.40	8.36	8.37	12.87	5.14	7.33	11.22	4.00	10.61	10.26	15.43	13.90	7.69	13.70
Midwest	52.63	32.89	28.46	55.88	34.85	38.28	48.80	47.49	27.75	46.44	33.10	25.39	34.69	24.67	46.93	47.80	48.55	41.46	50.20	58.22
Nebraska	13.16	20.93	12.90	14.71	4.89	28.26	20.80	16.72	10.57	8.51	6.27	21.47	19.90	35.33	17.88	16.42	14.95	22.44	21.86	18.49
New England	0.53	1.33	—	—	0.98	—	2.40	1.00	0.44	3.22	0.35	0.52	1.02	0.67	1.12	0.29	1.77	0.48	3.64	1.37
Plains	—	2.33	0.29	—	0.33	3.45	1.20	0.33	0.88	0.46	0.35	3.14	2.35	2.00	3.91	1.76	1.93	1.22	2.02	0.68
South	1.58	0.66	0.29	1.96	0.98	0.69	3.20	1.00	—	0.92	0.35	1.05	5.61	4.00	3.35	2.05	1.77	3.41	—	—
West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.44	—	—	—	—	—	0.56	—	0.16	—	—	0.68
<b>Total U.S. Born</b>	<b>73.16</b>	<b>65.12</b>	<b>44.87</b>	<b>83.33</b>	<b>50.82</b>	<b>80.34</b>	<b>84.80</b>	<b>74.90</b>	<b>48.45</b>	<b>72.42</b>	<b>43.56</b>	<b>58.90</b>	<b>74.99</b>	<b>70.67</b>	<b>84.36</b>	<b>76.58</b>	<b>84.56</b>	<b>82.91</b>	<b>85.41</b>	<b>93.14</b>
<b>Total % U.S. and Foreign Born</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>99.98</b>	<b>101.01</b>	<b>99.99</b>	<b>100.02</b>	<b>99.98</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>99.98</b>	<b>99.99</b>	<b>100.01</b>	<b>100.01</b>	<b>100.03</b>	<b>99.98</b>	<b>100.01</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>99.99</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>99.98</b>	<b>99.98</b>	<b>99.97</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>146</b>



Percent of Total Population for All Foreign-Born and U.S.-Born Persons  
in Dixon County in 1910

	Clark	Martinsburg Village	Valerius	Concord	Dixon Village	Concord Village	Silver Creek	Malby	Johnson Village	Johnson	Booker	Jordan	Newcastle Village	Lawrence	Water Creek	Waterbury Village	Waterbury Addition to Waterbury Village	Ponce City	Allen Village	Spring Bank	Waterfield Village	Waterfield
Foreign Born:																						
Austria	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	0.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bohemia	—	—	—	0.32	—	—	—	—	3.11	—	—	—	—	1.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	5.61	—	0.50	0.65	—	1.56	0.62	2.63	1.13	0.41	4.26	1.15	1.13	3.36	0.89	—	—	0.29	0.32	0.43	0.31	0.56
Canada (Engl.)	0.75	2.41	—	0.32	1.35	0.78	0.62	—	1.98	4.53	1.75	0.58	3.76	1.22	0.45	2.25	—	—	0.96	0.31	1.13	0.41
Canada (Fr.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.29	—	—	—	—
England	3.00	0.60	2.99	0.65	—	—	0.62	1.88	—	—	0.50	—	0.38	0.61	0.45	—	—	0.80	0.43	1.86	0.94	2.07
France	—	0.60	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.43	—	—	—
Germany	7.49	14.46	12.44	16.23	1.35	7.03	8.41	2.63	14.12	21.40	3.76	13.26	2.26	3.36	7.14	5.62	2.70	13.01	7.72	2.80	3.01	21.07
Greece	—	—	—	—	27.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.81	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	2.62	3.61	1.99	3.90	6.08	1.56	0.93	5.64	2.26	1.65	2.51	0.29	9.02	4.89	4.91	4.49	16.22	2.02	3.05	0.85	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	6.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	2.34	0.93	0.38	0.28	0.41	12.78	0.86	3.01	1.22	0.99	1.12	—	0.58	0.16	0.31	—	—
Ger. Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	1.23	—	—	0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.41
Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.70	0.29	—	—	—	—
Sweden	1.87	—	0.50	15.26	0.68	19.53	—	3.00	1.13	5.35	6.27	23.63	1.50	1.22	1.79	—	—	0.87	0.32	3.11	22.03	—
Switzerland	1.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.75	—	0.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	0.60	—	—	—	3.13	—	1.13	0.28	0.41	—	—	0.38	2.16	0.45	1.12	—	1.16	0.48	0.43	0.19	—
Total Foreign Born	22.46	22.28	24.90	37.98	42.57	35.93	12.13	17.29	25.41	35.39	33.58	39.77	22.57	19.55	16.97	14.60	32.43	18.51	13.81	8.70	27.86	27.26
U.S. Born:																						
Mid-Atlantic	4.49	6.02	2.49	4.22	4.73	3.13	6.23	3.76	6.21	3.29	3.76	1.15	8.65	5.50	6.25	6.74	10.81	7.23	10.93	7.69	3.42	3.72
Midwest	47.57	27.71	34.33	28.57	40.54	39.84	35.51	45.86	40.40	37.04	18.05	30.26	31.33	31.80	40.18	53.93	45.95	32.08	38.59	44.02	51.55	38.42
Nebraska	21.35	41.57	33.83	27.27	10.14	18.75	42.37	25.94	24.86	23.46	39.10	28.53	30.45	36.09	34.82	20.22	8.11	36.42	32.64	33.33	32.92	20.53
New England	—	0.60	1.49	0.65	0.68	0.78	—	0.38	—	—	0.25	—	0.38	0.31	0.89	—	—	0.29	0.96	1.71	1.55	2.26
Plains	3.37	1.20	1.99	1.30	0.68	—	3.74	4.14	1.69	0.82	6.02	—	4.14	5.81	0.45	4.49	—	1.45	1.77	5.13	1.86	1.32
South	0.37	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	2.63	1.41	—	0.25	0.29	1.13	0.61	—	—	2.70	3.76	1.29	0.43	1.32	0.41
West	0.37	0.60	—	—	0.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.38	0.31	0.45	—	—	0.29	—	—	—	0.83
Total U.S. Born	77.52	77.70	75.13	62.01	57.45	64.06	87.85	82.71	74.57	64.61	67.43	60.23	77.46	80.43	83.04	85.38	67.57	81.52	86.18	92.31	91.30	72.14
Total 2 U.S. and Foreign Born	99.98	99.98	100.03	99.99	100.02	99.99	99.98	100.00	99.98	100.00	100.01	100.00	100.03	99.98	100.01	99.98	100.00	100.03	99.99	100.01	100.00	99.98
Total Population	267	166	201	308	148	128	321	266	354	243	399	347	266	327	224	89	37	346	622	234	322	531